# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION {THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

**Mr. Borah Extols Nationalism**

**But No Weary Nations Cheer**

**French Cabinet Stands Shock**

**Italy Puts Guns in Boy Hands**

**Japan's Court Hears of U. S.**

**Turkey in Overalls Steps Out**

THE Council of Foreign Relations in New York City hears Senator William E. Borah of Idaho declare the "revolution of the internationalists" has failed. The fight against nationalism, he says, has lost. Advocating a policy of political isolation of the United States, he holds that nearness of European nations to each other has not begot common interest, common purpose, or even friendly relations. It has not put an end to war or rendered it less likely to occur. The fight against nationalism, says the Senator, was a fight against the strongest and noblest passions outside those that spring from man's relations to his God. He sees nationalism as all powerful—Without it nations must soon wane and utterly decay.

¶ Yet the current experiences of the whole world appear to cry back at Senator Borah that this passion for nationalism fails too. From behind their walls of fear and arms and tariffs nations moan in their sufferings and darkness. They need each other and they know it. They need friendship, trade exchange, deep human understanding to rebuild the torn world. They have not lost hatred and fear and lack in insulating themselves apart. Many thinkers believe they see a challenge that is upon the race—Hope will come back only when men, leaving out hate and fear, learn how to come together.

¶ France sees the Government of Premier Chautemps escape from collapse. Albert Dalimier, Colonial Minister, indirectly implicated in the scandal of the Bayonne municipal pawnshop, through which Alexander Stavisky swindled bond holders out of $40,000,000, resigns. With Stavisky, who alone knew all of the plot, dead, an alleged suicide, Premier Chautemps promises punishment of all guilty persons and attempts to quiet popular excitement. A cynical public laughs about graft—And is ready to rend a public official who is caught at it.

¶ Italy organizes the Balilla Musketeers and will place a rifle in the hands of every boy between 12 and 14 years of age. This newest armed adjunct supplements the Avanguardista, 14 to 18, who have been the youngest completely military recruits. Italy lost 650,000 in the World War. The name of one of the fallen will be stamped on every musket given to one of the impressionable little Black Shirts—And tomorrow, perhaps, Il Duce will preach another sermon on world peace.

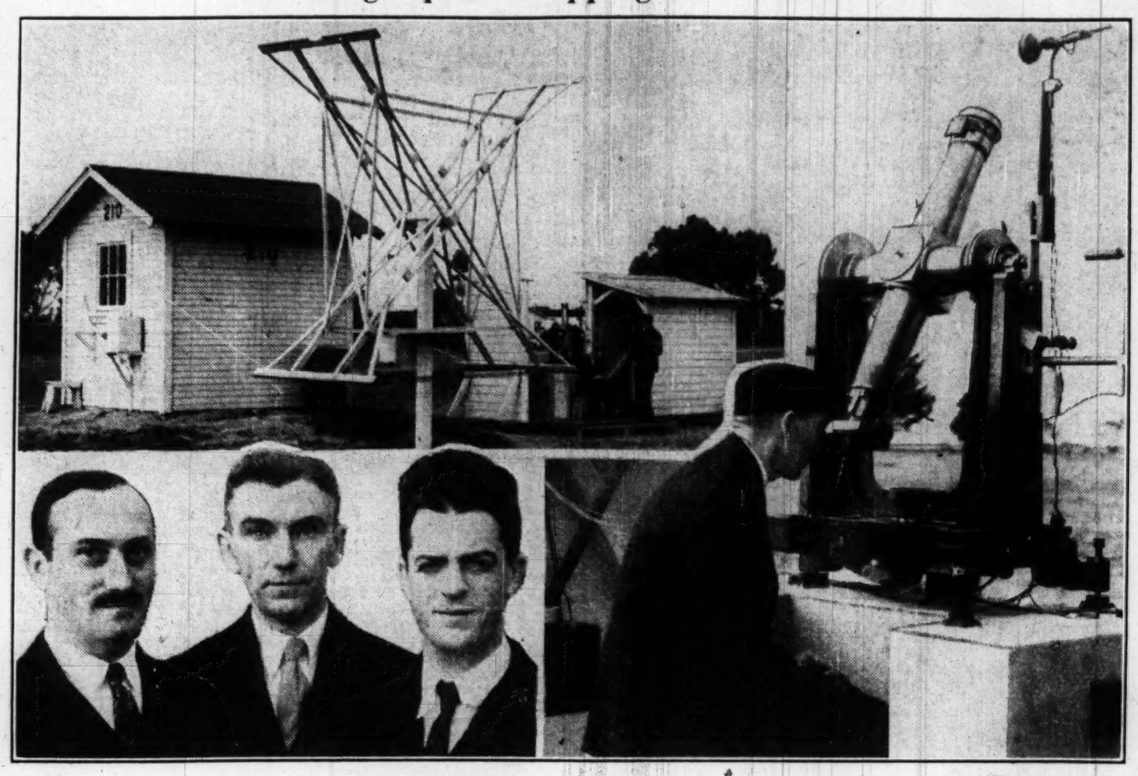
¶ Britain and the United States get an answer from Germany on the slashing of interest payments from 50 to 30 per cent. The Reichsbank invites medium and long-term creditors to consult in Berlin on Jan. 22. Discrimination in favor of Holland and Switzerland, which buy German goods and get 100 per cent interest payments, will be investigated. London and Washington are hurt and determined, but they have a hard job—A doleful debtor listening to a story of his own opulence is the prince of unbelievers.

¶ Emperor Hirohito and Japan's Court officials listen for an hour while Katsuji Debuchi analyzes politics and economics in the United States. The recently returned Ambassador, affable, understanding, with a record of five years in Washington, probably causes his hearers, fed on propaganda stories by the militarists, to revise their basic opinions. Americans liked Mr. Debuchi, as he liked them, and they will hope a great international service has been done—They would like Japan to think of the United States and its people as they believe Mr. Debuchi does.

¶ The world is wondering what of gold, and Gustav Cassel of Stockholm, monetary authority, sketches an illuminating picture in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor tomorrow. Treaty revision is in the air, and Lewis Rex Miller tells intimately of that. In writing of the Middle West and American isolation Quincy Wright sheds new light on domestic and foreign affairs. The first issue of the Weekly Magazine last week made instant and firm friends—Thoughtful people want what they want when they want it.

¶ Turkey undertakes a five-year plan of industrialization. Major mining exploitation efforts are to be directed in coal, copper, sulphur, petroleum and gold. The state sets up major industries in cotton, wool, silk and iron. The transformation of agricultural Turkey begins with a huge project for hydraulic electrification of Anatolia. The Government will spend $32,000,000 for 15 state factories, employing 500,000. Technical schools will train the workers. Clothes don't make the man, of course—Yet Turkey speeded up from the moment it got out of those red balloon breeches.

## *Checking Up the 'Slipping' of a Continent*



Group of Natural Scientists at Work on North Island, Calif. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Antenna-Like Apparatus Which Facilitates Reception of Signals From Other Stations Where Similar Experiments Are Being Made. Right—C. B. Watts, Naval Observatory Astronomer, Making Observations to Determine Longitude. Lower Left—Mr. Watts (Center) and His Assistant, J. E. Willis, and Lieut.-Commander Andre Gougenheim of the Bureau of Longitude of Paris.

## North America Found Breaking From Moorings

### Experts Study Assertion That Continent Is Sliding Slowly Toward China

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—On North Island, across the bay from here, astronomers of two nations are completing a two months' check of the Wegener theory that the North American continent is slowly sliding toward China.

The investigators, Mr. C. B. Watts, senior astronomer from the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; his assistant, Mr. J. E. Willis, of the same observatory and Lieut.-Commander Andre Gougenheim, of the Bureau of Longitude of Paris, soon will pack up their telescopes and other instruments for another seven years before making similar tests.

Seven years ago, French and American natural scientists began a check of the theory of Anthony Wegener of Germany that the western hemisphere was slipping westward a few inches every year.

**Over Long Period**

By determining the exact longitude of several points of approximately the same latitude across the earth, natural scientists over a long period of time—80 or 100 years—will be able to definitely prove or disprove the German's hypothesis.

Astronomers at other cities, Shanghai, Algiers, and elsewhere, worked simultaneously with the busy men on North Island making longitudinal observations from day to day. When these records are compiled, they will be compared to those taken at the same points in 1926. If there is a slight western shift over a long period of years, then the Wegener theory will be proved, these natural scientists say.

"Proof of this hypothesis will be slow," Mr. Watts explained. "The measurements we are now making were made seven years ago on North Island. They will likely be made again seven years hence. Perhaps in

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## Politics in Evangelical Church Protested at Berlin Meetings

### Dissenting Pastors Ignore Prohibition of Assemblies by Reichsbishop—Appeal to von Hindenburg to Settle Religious Strife Expected

*By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Jan. 9—The open disunity within the ranks of the German Evangelical Church against Reichsbishop Müller was further emphasized last night by a series of protest meetings throughout Berlin, organized by the League of Dissenting Pastors.

All such meetings which were scheduled to take place in Evangelical churches were forbidden by the Reichsbishop. The most important of these was called for the "Domkirsche," Berlin's chief Protestant cathedral. A large crowd assembled there to find the doors barred, but they sang Luther's hymn, "A Safe Stronghold Our God Is Still," and repeated the Lord's Prayer before being hustled away by the police.

At an overcrowded meeting at the Music Academy the speakers included the Rev. Martin Niemoellor, organizer of the League of Dissenting Pastors. Here it was specially emphasized that the protest was not against the Third Reich, but against political methods in the church. It was not a question of theology but of faith, not of the outer organization but of an inner crisis.

**May Appeal to President**

In the present ecclesiastical chaos many quite frankly declare they see no hope unless President von Hindenburg takes a hand in the matter. He is a stanch Evangelical Church supporter and it would not be the first time that he played a rôle in church affairs. Chancellor Adolf Hitler has not only given open support to Reichsbishop Müller, but also is still a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The League of Dissenting Pastors it is reported today, now has more than 6000 pastors as well as a large section of the laity, while Reichsbishop Müller has only a small disunited section of the church supporting him.

In most central and north German provincial churches today there is absolutely no leadership, while evangelicalism in west Prussia and south Germany is solidly in opposition.

**German Christians Divided**

The "German Christians" under the new leadership of Dr. Kinder are today seeking to become simply an organization of church members who are also National Socialists.

Even in this matter they have difficulty in doing so since they are being severely harassed by that section led by Dr. Reinhold Krause whose speech at the Sport Palace meeting of Greater Berlin German Christians in December fired the first shot in the present ecclesiastical battle.

It seeks freedom from the bonds of confession and continues to demand exclusion from services of the Old Testament and "the Jewish Rabbi," meaning Saint Paul. Dr. Krause's group closely approaches the German faith movement of Professor Hauer which appears to embrace more paganism than Christianity.

Against the German Christians Dr. Karl Barth, well-known theologian, has again written strongly:

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## Nanking Reports Flight of Rebels From Foochow

NANKING, China, Jan. 9 (AP)—National Government forces, in a sweeping advance over Fukien Province rebels, fought their way today within 25 miles of Foochow, capital of the Province, Nanking military leaders claimed.

All of the rebel chiefs were in flight, it was said, with the exception of Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the 19th route army and chairman of the Fukien Military Council.

Thus, Nanking sources reported, the General was left alone to direct the rebels' defense of the capital.

On the basis of these reported developments National Government leaders predicted the early overthrow of the revolutionary movement centered in Foochow.

Reports from Manchuria that the Japanese might place part of Mongolia under the rulership of Mr. Henry Pu Yi, soon to be made Emperor of Manchoukuo, excited the Chinese press today.

Vernacular newspapers said the Japanese were planning to remove the Imperial Court from Hsinkiang to Jehol City, in Jehol Province, to form a capital of the three eastern provinces of the Mongol Federated Empire.

## Italian Flying Ace Arrives at Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9 (AP)—Maj. Mario de Bernardi, Italian air ace and three times winner of the Schneider Cup, arrived today from Italy, presumably to become a member of the National Government's staff of foreign experts directing development of the military air corps at Nanking.

## Navy Planes Leave San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 9 (AP)—The squadron of six giant navy sea planes which will attempt a nonstop flight to Hawaii took off from San Diego Bay today for San Francisco. Admiral David F. Sellers, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, was a passenger aboard the first plane, which got away at 10:06 a. m.

## Burned Records Bar Progress Of Air Mail Inquiry

### Brown Had All Letters Destroyed When He Left Office

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—A Senate investigating committee's attempt to see whether the "little fellow" has had any chance to compete with young, but fast-growing aviation corporations in carrying the Government's air mail was balked as it began today by the discovery that Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, ordered all personal and department correspondence in his files burned when he left office.

Mr. James Maher, for 15 years stenographer to Postmasters-General, told the committee that all the correspondence of Mr. Brown's administration was gone over a few days before his term expired and what he decided not to take with him was ordered destroyed. Mr. Kenneth MacPherson, secretary to Mr. Brown, gave orders to him to accompany the files to the basement and see that they were burned, Mr. Maher said. "There was nothing left but the index," he declared.

The stenographer said he remarked at the time that maybe someone in the next Administration might want to see the files, but he had his orders and obeyed them.

**Alleges Air Mail Trust**

The same Senate committee last summer investigated alleged irregularities in the award of mail contracts to steamship companies. The air mail contract study in the second half of the inquiry ordered by the Senate.

"A young but growing aviation trust," that planned the "airmail picture," for the country was described by Mr. Thomas H. McKee, former representative of the Wedell-Williams Air Service Corporation of New Orleans. Mr. McKee told of a "mysterious meeting" of airmail contractors in the Postmaster-General's ante-room, presided over by Mr. William P. McCracken, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

When he tried to attend without invitation, Mr. McKee said, he was asked to leave and was told that his company's petition for a contract would be studied. Later he was told that Mr. Brown regretted that the petition could be given no consideration at the time and the company, in spite of other efforts, never received a contract. Mr. McKee described himself as "frozen out" by the larger operators.

Later, he said, he was told by a post office official that any line that operates on a route less than 700 miles was bound to be uneconomical and the department would not be interested in negotiating with it. This statement was made at a time when the law set 250 miles as the minimum length. A "joker" in air mail bids at the time, he said, called for experienced night flying whereas the law did not make this a requisite.

**Traces Air Mail Contracts**

With Col. Paul Henderson, vice-president of the United Air Lines, on the stand, Senator Hugo Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the committee, went into the story of the expansion of the large air corporations of the country and any part they may have played in writing the present air mail law.

Although arranging for mail to be carried by air is a comparatively new function of the Government, the question of subsidies has been debated ever since its inception.

## Brown Explains Action

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Former Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown today declared that no official correspondence from his files had been destroyed prior to his leaving office last March.

## Highest Court Holds New Deal Policies Legal

### Decision Is Handed Down in Case of Minnesota Mortgage Holiday

### Four Justices Dissent

### Opinion Interpreted as Favorable to Emergency Powers Granted President

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—In one of those hairbreadth, 5-to-4 decisions, based on economics rather than law, which at rare intervals have changed the course of American history, the Supreme Court has handed down a momentous decision safeguarding emergency legislation of the New Deal.

Specifically, the court sustains the Minnesota mortgage moratorium law, a typical example of recent legislation based on the recognition of the national emergency. The result is of immediate national importance as indicating a probable sympathetic reception to various Roosevelt measures of a radical character, analogous to the Minnesota law. Each one of these, however, will have to be decided on its own merits.

In a larger sense, the decision appears to mark a far-reaching development within the Supreme Court itself toward a more flexible Constitution. The extent of this break with the past is forcibly emphasized by the minority opinion.

**Doctrine of Emergency**

The decision raises once more to first importance "the doctrine of emergency" which was previously invoked in spectacular fashion in validating the Adamson eight-hour law for railway workers by another 5-to-4 decision in the World War. Now the doctrine is invoked anew to place consideration of public welfare above private property rights in a peace-time "emergency."

The dissenting opinion declares that, once invoked, this doctrine may carry the Constitution almost anywhere. The majority partially answers this by putting certain limitations round the use of the doctrine, but leaves the way open to invoke it repeatedly during the present economic crisis while setting a long-time precedent for the future.

The decision shows the Supreme Court closely divided on the issue: Four "liberals" versus four "conservatives," with Mr. Chief Justice Hughes holding the balance of power for the "liberals." This is the same Mr. Hughes, incidentally, whom Progressive Senators, led by George W. Norris and William E. Borah, sought to defeat for confirmation when named by Mr. Hoover because he was a "reactionary"! The lineup in the court was Hughes, Brandeis, Stone, Cardozo, Roberts, against Vandevanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler.

Decision in the case seems another proof of the contention of Oliver

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## Byrd Ship Feels Way Through Soupy Fog But Loses Icebergs

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP EN ROUTE TO LITTLE AMERICA, Jan. 9 via Mackay Radio (AP)—The flagship of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition yesterday crept slowly through a thick fog toward its destination.

"Doesn't the sun ever shine around here?" asked Captain Verleger—who had predicted a sunny and windless voyage—as the inclement weather continued for the fifteenth day.

The ship's position at noon was latitude 67:21 south, longitude 130:37 west. The run since noon yesterday was 142 miles. Some comfort was found, however, in the fact that the vast number of huge icebergs sighted in these waters 12 days ago had vanished.

In an attempt to trace ocean currents in this vicinity the natural scientific staff started to set adrift several thousand bottles containing a blank form to be filled out by the finder.

## The Monitor Index

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**Things Present**

High school seniors who are about to undertake the issuing of a lavish "annual," supported by charity advertising, might well read and ponder "Passing of a Frill" on the Progress in Education page.

Nature lovers can sit back and take a pleasant armchair journey into the woods as they read "The Song of the Shrew Mouse" on the Home Forum page.

Just a reminder that the Casual Day is a thrice-a-week feature, appearing on the Editorial page on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

**And Things to Come**

Get ready for "The Three Little Pigs in the Big Bad World" in the weekly magazine section tomorrow. The story is written by Walt Disney himself. Especial interest attaches to "Communism: The Faith Without God," by Mr. Chamberlin, and "Gold," by Gustav Cassel, one of the world's outstanding economists.

Wednesday also brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page with its article in the Etiquette in Daily Living series, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another adventure with the illustrious Roger F. Scroggins.

## Upheld On Milk

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger**

Chairman of Governors' Dairy Advisory Board.

## CWA Results Held By State Chairman To Offset Mistakes

### Mayor's Approval Said to Be Put on Cards Solely to Help Jobless

The public was asked today to give more heed to the 130,000 men and women restored to work in Massachusetts by the CWA than to the inevitable petty difficulties and frictions that arise from the administration of the act.

Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board, expressed the opinion that the operation of the program, with all its complexities and demands for speed, had been conducted with signal efficiency and honesty. He based this opinion on personal study and investigations carried out by his corps of investigators.

The problem of jurisdiction over the certification of workers is the one most conducive to misunderstanding and misleading reports on the program, Mr. Bartlett said. He explained that contrary to original expectations, the local civil works administrators do not have the authority to certify or disapprove applicants; this right is vested in the federal employment offices.

Much of the friction reported in various sections of the State and in the present Boston mixup is largely due to the confusion resulting from this problem of jurisdiction, Mr. Bartlett indicated. Referring to the fact that Boston finds itself confronted by 54,000 applicants for jobs with but 100 positions to fill, the Civil Works head declared it was too late to do anything about it.

**Couldn't Wait**

Boston had a quota of 25,000 men under the CWA. Because of tardiness in presenting the projects or because of the unacceptable nature of the projects, but 15,000 men have been placed in Boston. Mr. Bartlett expressed the view that it would not have been fair for him to have held up the 10,000 positions beyond the deadline for submitting projects, consequently they were distributed among the cities of the State. Massachusetts is now 10,000 men over its final quota of 121,000, Mr. Bartlett estimated. He added the conviction that the CWA will be continued in operation until at least May 1.

For a time it appeared that unwarranted efforts were being made to funnel applicants through the Mayor's office, although all the officials disclaimed giving any such orders. It develops today that the men, eager for work, were lead to believe that the Mayor could help them to get their positions. Consequently when 200 men came trooping into the Mayor's office with their work cards certified by the Federal-State-Employment Office, Secretary Herbert L. McNary affixed the rubber stamp of the Mayor's approval to the cards, thinking he was assisting these men to speedy employment.

On closer examination there appears to be a minimum of deliberate connivance and a maximum of human inclination to help the workers in this episode. The real difficulty appears to have been made possible by the confusion over jurisdiction.

**"Equitably" But Not "Equally"**

Mr. Bartlett admitted that the positions were far from equally distributed among the laborers, white collar workers and women, but insisted they were equitably distributed. On a representative basis it is only fair that the laboring class obtained the bulk of the jobs, he said, for, according to him, this is a public works program, and upon such a program the menial laborers far outnumber clerks and stenographers.

Some complaints and criticism may result, Mr. Bartlett said, from the liberal policies used by the Civil Works Board in operation of the CWA. For instance, he explained Massachusetts began taking applicants from the lists of unemployed before Dec. 1 and before adequate registration lists had been compiled in the employment offices. While such a program may have resulted in some unqualified applicants being placed at work, it is Mr. Bartlett's conviction that it forestalled a storm of criticism which might have destroyed the efficacy of the CWA in this State.

"The people of Massachusetts would not have stood for the unemployed man, who has kept his chin up without asking for relief, being discriminated against in the allotment of jobs in favor of those on the welfare lists," he stated.

## Milk Men Win Price War In New England

### Removal of Retail Code Restrictions Forces Fresh Set-Up

### Chains See Advantage

### Dairymen Stand to Benefit by Competition for Their Product

Lifting of federal restrictions on prices charged to consumers while extending federal dictatorship over prices paid to the farmer virtually places New England "at scratch" again in its battle against persistent milk problems.

This is wholly in keeping, however, with the professed stands of various New England experts including Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger who has consistently predicted radical changes in—if not the complete revision of—the Greater Boston milk marketing code of fair practices.

In substance, the federal move marks a victory for the Governors' Dairy Advisory Board headed by Dr. Ellenberger, who has frequently expressed the opinion to The Christian Science Monitor that the code covering New England producers was not representative of the bulk of dairy interests.

**Victory for Chains**

Seen in its most significant light, however, yesterday's action by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, signalizes a pointed victory for the chain stores, claiming the right to undersell wagon dealers, which they say they can do and still make a reasonable profit.

Although some dealers today evinced surprise mingled with indignation over the change of events, the federal course was generally anticipated as the pending "fresh start" necessary to New Englanders because of the widespread dissatisfaction with the Boston Market plan in operation for about two months.

Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the Division on the Necessaries of Life, declared today that he is for scrapping the Boston agreement at once to permit a reduction of milk prices to the consumer. There still seems to be some doubt as to whether the new federal arrangement necessarily voids the one now functioning or whether the present set-up can continue until its regular expiration date of Feb. 1.

**Farm Heads Jubilant**

Farmer representatives seem to be particularly jubilant over the latest federal move which virtually guarantees the producer a higher than 6½ cent per quart rating while throwing a heavier responsibility for a stable market upon the distributor charged with unfair practices that have disrupted the dairy industry.

Word is received at farm bureau headquarters that the new plans for New England have given strength to a movement in western Massachusetts to make milk a public utility. Such a procedure is characterized by local authorities as "direct antagonism to any federal control."

Relative to the intricacies of milk marketing where the farmers' dollars allegedly have been absorbed by distributors, Mr. Wallace makes it clear to New Englanders that transportation and handling of dairy products will bite off less of the farmers' checks under the new scheme.

Members of United Farmers Cooperative and independent farmers who could be located today envisaged the turn of events as the lifting of federal dictatorship in favor of federal supervision.

**Can Meet Own Problems**

In other words, the initiative is given to New England to meet its own problems with a restraining hand held only on the amount that the distributors shall pay the farmers, a situation that has been the underlying bone of contention everywhere.

In lifting control over retail prices, the federal experts seem to have invited a return of New England's traditional price wars. But state officials pointed out that insistence on a fair price to be paid to the farmer is the safety plug against unfair competition. Also, they said, there is the provision that dealers shall not sell below cost.

New England's readjustment to the new code will be effected, it is learned, at another series of public hearings to be held soon. Then the dairymen will be asked to reconstruct their administration setup to include a board of arbitration representative of the whole industry not excepting the consumer.

This stipulation from Washington also upholds the opinions of the Governors' dairy board.

## Chicago Gets Its Milk By Airplane Owing To Tightened Blockade

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—The blockade of Chicago's milk supply forced by 18,000 organized farmers developed greater violence as it tightened. Reports came into the city of forceful confiscation of truck shipments, of milk trains being captured, and the dumping of large quantities of milk into the water, with the result that the city's supply has been stopped for another day.

Airplanes started today to bring

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## Up and Down Beacon Hill

**To Avoid Duplication**

First definite sign of departmental consolidations under Mayor Mansfield is his attitude toward the city employment bureau. The Mayor has accepted the resignation of John J. Shields, Mayor Curley's city employment director.

Mr. Mansfield asked the City Council for $2000 to conduct the bureau for one month. He named Christopher J. Carven, public works commissioner, as temporary employment director.

The city employment bureau, under Mayor Curley, cost the taxpayers $25,000 a year. Evidently Mr. Mansfield thinks the state employment service can absorb this city bureau and avoid duplication of energy and unnecessary expenditure.

"I am not certain what I'll do," said the Mayor. "I will take a month at least and study the situation. Just as I feel now, I think the State can take this work and save the taxpayers $25,000 a year. But I may be wrong. The bureau at 25 Church Street in an old abandoned fire engine house is misplaced at any rate."

**He Wants Facts**

Mayor Mansfield is going to use the Finance Commission more than did his immediate predecessor. That's no surprise to anyone "in the know" at City Hall.

First indication of the new policy has just come through Mr. Mansfield's ready acceptance of the "Fin Com" to help him dig into the charges made against John J. Leydon, former Soldiers' Relief Commissioner.

Robert J. Cunniff, Secretary of the Commission, made the offer. He reminded the Mayor that the "Fin Com" can summon witnesses and make them "spiel" out the facts whether they want to or not.

He's got a judicial turn of mind, of course, this lawyer-mayor.

He's not going to flash in the pan very often.

He showed this when he said that charges against John J. Leydon and his conduct of the soldiers' relief department didn't bias him in the slightest. "Mr. Leydon will have every opportunity to prove the charges unfounded in fact," said the Mayor.

**Mayor Adds to "Brain Trust"**

Here's another indication of the expansion of Mayor Mansfield's cerebral trust.

David B. Shaw, able Boston attorney, Penal Institutions Commissioner at one time, is a frequent visitor to Mayor Mansfield.

That's all right so far as it goes.

It must be remembered that Mr. Curley first placed Mr. Shaw in the penal institutions department. It's probably forgotten that he was removed by Mayor Peters.

Mayor Peters placed in Mr. Shaw's position, Thomas C. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien later became District Attorney of Suffolk County.

That's that. But Mr. Shaw's frequent visits to City Hall become sig-

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# Achievements at Montevideo Attributed to Able Leadership

## High Success Won After Past Failures in Fields of Peace, Trade Coöperation and Freedom From Interference in Internal Affairs

By Hubert C. Herring
Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, Inc.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTEVIDEO, Uru.—As the delegates from 20 American nations represented at the Seventh Pan-American Conference in session here for three weeks prepared to leave, they were confident that the gathering had done more to restore faith in Pan-Americanism as a spiritual, moral and material force than anything which has happened since Secretary James G. Blaine issued the first call in 1889.

They packed their memoranda and their syllabi and set out for their homes in the highlands of Mexico, Colombia and Bolivia, and in the vestpocket states of Central America.

When this conference assembled its outlook was but another dreary affair, which would yield a few high-sounding and meaningless pronouncements, solemnly adjourn and be forgotten along with the six other Pan-American conferences which had met that fate.

These delegates of 20 sovereign states represented the accumulated suspicions of the Americas. They were divided by lines of language, race, culture and tradition.

**Leadership and Necessities**

It was out of such disparate and confused elements that the optimists thought to evolve united action and common hopes. On the face of it, such hopes were ridiculous. They had proved so in the past. The heritage of ill will from previous Pan-American conferences cannot be gainsaid. But the ridiculous happened! There was more sober reality, more resolute and united facing of common responsibilities than anyone dreamed to be possible.

This was the "miracle" at Montevideo. It was brought about because of two facts. First of all, there was leadership—able, courageous and desperately earnest. Second, there were certain imperatives which emerged early in the sessions.

The first imperative was that there must be peace in the Chaco.

The second imperative was: The sovereignty of a state must be defined, and the definition must be accepted by the nations of the Americas and its provisions must be honored.

The third imperative was: The peace machinery of the Americas must be perfected. It is not enough that the war in the Chaco be silenced. The nations must make certain that they have the instruments through which other wars may be prevented.

**Economic Coöperation Needed**

The fourth imperative was: There must be economic coöperation between the peoples of the Americas if substance is to be given to the Pan-American ideal. It is idle to talk of peace in the presence of trade wars. It is idle to talk of coöperation in the presence of artificial barriers of tariffs, quotas and embargoes.

These were the imperatives of Montevideo. Behind them stood men.

There was Portell Vilá of Cuba, a young university professor who for the time being has turned his hand to statecraft.

There was Puig Casauranc of Mexico. He rose to the demands of the hour. Day after day, his utterances marked the high mark of debate and of appeal.

There was Saavedra Lamas of Argentina. He exerted a powerful influence on the deliberations.

There was Alfonso Lopez of Colombia, whose happy faculty of punctuating imposing bubbles in the calmest of voices added much to the conference.

**Firm Confidence in Hull**

There was Cordell Hull of the United States, who went to Montevideo almost totally innocent of the intricacies of inter-American affairs, but who emerged easily the most deeply respected and implicitly trusted man in the conference. The directness of his appeal won.

There were principles and there were men.

There are results.

First, the peace machinery of the Americas has been immeasurably strengthened. The Gondra Pact, the two treaties of Washington and the Kellogg pact will be signed by Argentina and others will follow. The United States will sign the anti-war pact of Argentina. All of this is sheer gain.

Second, there has at least been a lull in the Chaco war. The League of Nations Commission deserves much credit, but not less credit goes to the Pan-American conference which from the beginning turned the full weight of its influence on the side of an orderly and peaceful settlement.

Third, there has been a rapprochement between the United States and Argentina. For years, there has been open hostility and recrimination. This is ended, and permanently, it is hoped.

**Hopes Phrased in Words**

Fourth, the fundamental of economic coöperation has been promulgated as an American article of faith.

Fifth, and the most important, the fundamental that no nation shall transgress upon the territory of another has been enunciated as an American doctrine, and it has been accepted by an American Secretary of State, speaking for his Government.

This, then, is the substantial record of the seventh congress of American states. Many other things of importance might be recorded, but these are the things which count for most.

Six months ago, many keen observers of Latin-American affairs would have said that Pan-Americanism was nonexistent. Today the tone has changed. I find Brazilians and Argentinians asking one another, What if after all the Americas should find ways of working together. This is the surprised question which many are taking away from Montevideo.

## Georgia Woman Named As Relief Administrator

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 9 (AP)—Federal relief and civil works administration in Georgia on Saturday went under a woman dictator. Miss Gay B. Shepperson, trained welfare worker, succeeded Gov. Eugene Talmadge's board of five on orders from Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal administrator.

Reorganization of federal relief in this State resulted from an open break between the Governor and Mr. Hopkins which started a short time ago when Mr. Talmadge severely criticized the pay of civil works employees.

## *They Keep Up to Date on World Affairs*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

**Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations**

**Seated, Left to Right—Guy Stanton Ford, Dean, Graduate School, University of Minnesota; Robert M. Hutchins, President, University of Chicago, Chairman of the Commission; William Tudor Gardiner, Former Governor of Maine; Alvin Hensen, University of Minnesota, Secretary. Standing, Left to Right—Beardsley Ruml, University of Chicago; Isaiah Bowman, Chairman National Research Council; Alfred H. Stone, Vice-President State Tax Commission, Jackson, Mississippi; Carl L. Alsberg, Director Stanford Food Research Institute, Stanford, California.**

## The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

### What's on the Air Tonight?

| 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Farm reports | "The Music Box," | Five o'clock revue: | Skippy sketch |
| 5:15 Monitor Views News | soloist; chorus | All-American Boy. | Soloist; orch. |
| 5:30 The Singing Lady | Speaker; soloists | popular | Melody Mart |
| 5:45 Little Orphan Annie | Nursery Rhymes | CBS dance music. | Dance music |
| 6:00 Hill Billy music | Evening Tattler; | Studio reports | "Buck Rogers" |
| 6:15 Hum and Strum | records; talks | Merry-Go-Round | "Bobby Benson" |
| 6:30 Report; sports | News; soloist | Local dance music | Soloist; orch. |
| 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news. | Cheerio's Mosaic | Local dance music | "Little Italy" |
| 7:00 Amos 'n' Andy | Book review | Myrt and Marge | Reports; news |
| 7:15 "Modernizing Mechanism of Finance" | "Billy Bachelor" | Just Plain Bill | Local dance music |
| 7:30 "Tony's Barber Shop" | After Dinner Revue | James Roosevelt. | "Music Room" |
| 7:45 | The Goldbergs | Boake Carter, news | Local dance music |
| 8:00 Network serial | Leo Reisman's Or- | Columbians Orch. | Organ recital |
| 8:15 mystery drama | chestra; soloist | Edwin C. Hill | Master of Mystery |
| 8:30 NBC talk series | Wayne King and | Voice of Experience | dramatic sketch |
| 8:45 "Trade and Mark" | his orchestra | Pray-Braggiotti | Sam Bittell and |
| 9:00 Musical Memories | Bernie's Orch.; | Philadelphia Orch. | his orchestra |
| 9:15 with Edgar Guest | Efrem Zimbalist | The Town Crier | Organ recital |
| 9:30 Eddy Duchin and his | Ed Wynn; quartet; | George Jessel; so- | Local dance music |
| 9:45 orchestra | Voorhees's Orch. | loists; orchestra | Reports; news |
| 10:00 Billy Losses and his | Cruise of the Seth | Prof. R. E. Rogers; | Casa Loma Or- |
| 10:15 orchestra | Parker; sketch | Sevitzky Orch. | chestra; soloists |
| 10:30 Buccaneers Quartet | Madame Sylvia | Camera Man talk. | News Service |
| 10:45 News flashes | Soloist; orch. | Reports; news | Harlem Serenade |
| 11:00 Reports; sports | Forecasts; news | Meyer Davis Le | popular music |
| 11:15 Rines Orchestra | The King's Jesters | Paradis Band | Dell Campo, tenor |
| 11:30 Enric Madriguera and | Paul Whiteman | Ozzie Nelson and | Sign off |
| 11:45 his orchestra | and his orchestra | his orchestra | |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

***Up to Luncheon***

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers and orchestra.

***After Luncheon***

2:30 WAAB, Recordings of Sibelius's Symphony No. 4 in A minor, by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: "Joan of Arc."
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: Angna Enters, dancer, speaker; music.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics"; orchestral.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christiaan Kriens, conductor, from Hartford.
4:30 WNAC, "The Mystery of the Ocean," Dr. Paul S. Galtsoff.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:01 WBZ, "The Housing Problem in the British Isles," Sir Raymond Unwin.

***Dinner and After***

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody; John Herrick, baritone; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Baron Munchausen; Cliff Hall; Steeden's Orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, Arthur Wilson Singers, chorus and soloists.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 Troubadours Orchestra; Walter Huston, guest artist.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch with Lewis E. Lawes.
9:15 WNAC, Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; Vera Van; Renard's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen, comedy team.

***Late Evening***

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; soloists.
10:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum; Washington speaker.
10:45 WAAB, Andre Kostelanetz Presents: vocal and instrumental soloists; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

## Saito Due on Feb. 8

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Mr. Hiroshi Saito, new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, advised the Foreign Office yesterday that he will sail from Southampton in the Berengaria Feb. 3, planning to arrive in Washington Feb. 8.

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## Southern Cross 'Off for Rio'

NATAL, Brazil, Jan. 9 (AP)—The French mail flying boat Southern Cross, which arrived here last Thursday after a transatlantic flight from Senegal, hopped early today for Rio de Janeiro. The plane is conducting a series of experimental flights on the basis of which France hopes to perfect the first transatlantic mail service.

# People Win Voice In World Affairs On Economic Side

## New Commission to Hold Hearings and Invite Questions on Policy

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 — Public opinion regarding the international economic policies of the United States and measures by which they may be improved will have a chance to make itself heard during the next few months.

The Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations, formation of which was announced by Social Science Research Council on Jan. 4, will hold public hearings in important centers throughout the country and invite suggestions from groups and individuals, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, chairman, said. President Roosevelt, in a letter to the commission, has approved the plan and expressed the opinion that the members would be able to make "a distinct contribution" to the Government.

Out of the testimony given at the hearings, material on the subject which a staff of research workers will collect and suggestions which interested groups and individuals may offer, the commission hopes not only to get an accurate picture of the international economic policies and relations of the United States and their results in the past, but to draw up recommendations for a future policy that will promote national security and world peace. The commission will make its report to the American people, with definite recommendations for the country's future guidance, by Oct. 1, 1934, Dr. Hutchins said.

The aim of the commission will be to examine the situation in the United States in which practices and tenents of nationalism and internationalism bear on national policy in international economic relations; to canvass the directions and objectives of American policy and their results, and to make a report presenting an analysis of the problem involved together with relevant recommendations.

The objectives to be attained by the United States in any international policy will be studied, as well as the relation of political, economic and cultural objectives and their reconciliation. Attention will be devoted to the groups or interests affected by alternative programs of national tariffs, trade, loans, currency and other problems. The international requirements of a planned domestic economy will be considered, as will also the question of how a planned economy in the United States can fit into a world economy.

Emphasizing that the commission is representative of widely varied fields, from cotton to natural scientific research, Dr. Hutchins asserted that it owed neither allegiance nor gratitude to any person or interest.

The United States plunged into international economic relations at the close of the World War without a coherent national policy and has reached the crossing of the ways when it must decide either to deliberately map out a sailing chart or continue an opportunist course, he held.

Shall the United States, he asked, run the risk of carrying forward its domestic recovery program without coördinating it with a consistent international policy?

"Without a sailing chart," he said, "there is danger of attempting to go in several directions at the same time. Can we plan our internal economic life intelligently without knowing in which direction we are moving in the international sphere?"

## Carolinians Buying Cars

Residents of South Carolina purchased 7614 more new automobiles in 1933 than in 1932.

## Boston Events

### TONIGHT

**Theaters**

"CRIMINAL-AT-LARGE" (Tremont). Pauline Frederick appears in this Edgar Wallace detective story, presented for the first time in Boston. 8:30.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). A romantic musical comedy by Frederick Herendeen with music by Edward A. Horan. Cast headed by Guy Robertson, Nancy McCord and Andrew Tombes. 8:30.

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). A comedy by A. E. Thomas. The fifth production in the American Theater Society's series. 8:30.

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). Raymond Moore, of the Cape Playhouse, Dennis, continues to offer this farce by Hardwick Nevin. 8:20.

**Movies**

KEITH'S—"Flying Down to Rio." Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers step gaily to Vincent Youmans' South American rhythms. Trapeze artists disport themselves below airplanes flying above Rio de Janeiro. Dolores del Rio takes care of the romance element. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Fog." A mysterious story taking place aboard an ocean liner. "Amos 'n' Andy" in person. 10:25 a. m., 1:30, 4:26, 7:34, 10:15.

METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers and Zasu Pitts in "Mr. Skitch." Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Harlem Rhapsody"—including bits of "Mood Indigo," "That's Why Darkies Are Born" and other favorites. Mary McCormic sings on the stage. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:44, 7:34, 10:24.

MODERN—"Alice in Wonderland." 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Havana Widows," and "Hell and High Water." Not being reviewed. Paramount at 9:04, 11:30 a. m., 2:14, 4:49, 7:24, 9:59. Fenway at 2:24, 5, 7:36, 10:12.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"March of the Champions," leaders in all kinds of sports during past decade; Irvin Cobb in "News-Laughs." Edgar Kennedy comedy; "Popeye" cartoon; "Bywys of Bangkok"; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

STATE—Eddie Cantor in "Roman Scandals." Not being reviewed. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

UPTOWN—Leslie Howard in "Berkeley Square." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:35.

**Hockey**

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Americans. 8:30.

**Other Events**

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC — Weekly open house concert. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, of Harvard, lectures in "Shakespeare" series on "Antony and Cleopatra." 8.

**TOMORROW**

HARVARD "OPEN LECTURE"—The Westchester County Parkway System will be described by Jay Downer, Chief Engineer of the Westchester County Park Commission. Permission to attend may be obtained at the School of City Planning. Lecture in Robinson Hall. 11 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Weekly bowling meeting in Huntington Club Alleys, next door to Symphony Hall. 6:30.

ROTARY CLUB — Julius Daniels, member of International Commission on Illumination, speaks on "The Romance of Lighting." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

PARK STREET CLUB—Debate, Resolved: That the National Industrial Recovery Act Should Be Made Permanent. In Boston City Club. 7:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Chinese orator, speaks on "The Manchurian Problem," following a dinner in his honor at 6:30. Peter Chan, Chinese tenor, will sing.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Chinese Art," by Mrs. Tomita. 11 a. m.

## Bird Species Counted

BUFFALO N. Y. (AP)—Sixty species of birds were seen in the Buffalo Ornithological Society's annual winter bird census of the Niagara frontier. The census is taken on a one-day hike every year.

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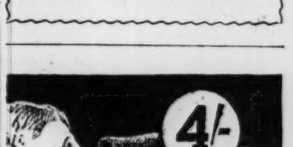
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# Low-Priced Cars Still Leading Field in Production and Sales

## *Prove Center of Interest Also at New York Show—Small Autos of Today Are the Big Ones of Only Few Years Back*

By Volney D. Hurd

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Low-priced cars still dominate the American automobile field and likewise the interest in the New York Automobile Show at the Grand Central Palace this week. But never before has so much car been given for so little money, despite the increased manufacturing costs due to the NRA.

In fact, some of the cars actually appear to be cheaper. Last year's prices did not include the de luxe equipment which is standard such as balloon tires and steel-spoked wheels. If these had been added to last year's prices the cost of almost all of the cars would have been as high as this year and in one or two cases higher.

Manufacturers realize that the low-priced car is the backbone of the market. For instance, out of an estimated production of 950,000 cars this year, General Motors allots to Chevrolet 675,000 and Pontiac 125,000. This leaves only 150,000 for all the other cars in the General Motors lines.

Chrysler has made its greatest gains in its Plymouth and Dodge lines and these money-makers are being kept along standard lines, the De Soto and Chrysler cars being the ones selected for the new airflow production. Plymouth and Dodge will be the big production units for Chrysler.

### Small Cars Grow Up

Henry Ford, of course, concentrates on the lower priced field and his production other than the few Lincolns which can almost be considered a separate company, is 100 per cent popular priced.

In the competition for more and better cars the present-day Ford, Chevrolet, Plymouth, Terraplane and others in that class have really stepped out of the small class as understood five years ago. The wheelbase at that time was around 100 inches and horsepowers of 40-50 were the rule. Today we find the wheelbase of the three biggest low-price sellers running from 112 to 114 inches and horsepower from 77 to 91.

Another trend is that cars just above the popular priced line have been reduced in price so that they differ by only $50 to $100 in many instances from the so-called "big three" prices. Thus the lower priced classes may be said to have two levels, one about $100 higher than the other, with a great deal of extra car for the extra money.

Consider the wheelbase and horsepower of the car selling from $500 to $750 f. o. b. point of shipment.

| Make | Wheelbase | H'pow. |
|---|---|---|
| Chevrolet | 112 | 80 |
| Ford | 112 | 91 |
| Plymouth | 114 | 77 |
| Terraplane 6 | 113-16 | 80 |
| Pontiac | 117¼ | 82 |
| Dodge | 117-21 | 82 |
| Olds 6 | 114 | 84 |
| Lafayette | 113 | 75 |
| Auburn 6 | 119 | 85 |
| Studebaker 6 | Not given | 88 |

These are very good-sized cars, running within a few inches of the cars priced at $1000 to $1500.

A reminder of the former sizes of the low-priced cars is the new Continental which sells for around $450 with 101½-inch wheelbase and 38 horsepower. Of course, in the extremely low-price and small-size class, there is only one car, the Austin, with a 75-inch wheelbase and motor rated at 7.78 horsepower. The decimal points count in dealing with such small figures, hence the .78.

The body work in these cars is exceptionally fine. They include the refinements that their big brothers in the same line carry and with their size and appearance look from $200 to $500 higher in price than they are.

Knee-action front wheels, hydraulic brakes, aluminum head, high compression motors, automatic chokes, starterators, startix—any and all of these and the 101 refinements which make up the modern motorcar are available for the vast purchasing group which buys over 90 per cent of the cars sold in the United States.

So despite NRA and the threatened price rise, the extra size, power steel spoke wheels, low pressure tires and automatic gadgets included in today's car are actually giving better value, dollar for dollar, than at any time in the history of motoring.

## Auto Trade Enthusiastic At 40-Hour Code Extension

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Mr. Alvan Macauley, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, today hailed the action of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in modifying the automobile code to permit motor plants to work employees 40 hours instead of the original 35 hours stipulated.

"This action, which I heartily approve," he said, "will, in my opinion, improve the position of both automobile labor and the industry."

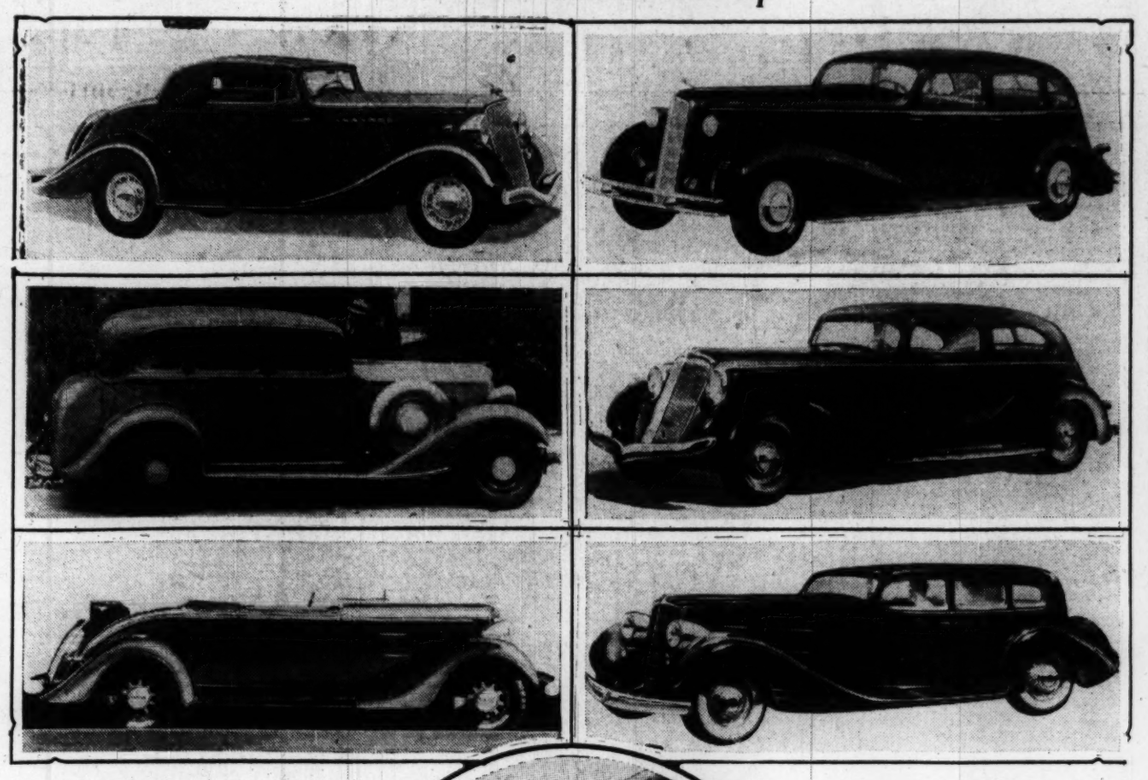
Mr. Johnson, in announcing the modification yesterday, said that stepping up production next spring would, if the 35-hour schedule were adhered to, result in drawing to Detroit and other manufacturing centers an excessive number of workers who would have to be laid off after the spring rush.

Mr. Macauley, who is also president of the Packard Company, is here in connection with the National Automobile Show, which is drawing throngs this week to Grand Central Palace.

Practically all manufacturers showing cars at the show reported today that they are receiving orders which exceed their most optimistic hopes. They predict a large increase over last year in the number of American-made automobiles exported. Canada and South America will lead the export market if the estimates are correct.

Auto-show officials also observed that many firms have laid plans to tap the newly-opened Russian market with representatives and displays in Moscow.

## The Little Car Grows Up



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

**Big Cars Cost Little Money**

**Top Left—Terraplane Convertible for 1934. Top Right—LaSalle Five-Passenger Sedan. Left Center—New Graham 1934. Right Center—Hupmobile Six-Passenger Sedan. Bottom Left—Plymouth, de Luxe Six, Convertible Coupe. Bottom Right—Nash Five-Passenger Sedan. Bottom Center—New 1934 Ford V-8.**

## Highest Court Holds Power Is Justified

(Continued from Page 1)

Wendell Holmes and Mr. Justice Brandeis that, in the final analysis, the Supreme Court must often weigh economic and social matters against legal precedents. It was "Mister Dooley" who declared, "Th' Supreme Court follows the iliction returns." On that basis, Mr. Roosevelt has just "carried" the court, 5 to 4!

Minnesota passed a law extending for two years the time for redemption of mortgaged property sold under foreclosure. The Home Building and Loan Association of that state held a mortgage in Minneapolis of John and Rosala Blaisdell. The Blaisdells, incidentally, have won legal immortality by this case. Their mortgage was foreclosed and the property taken by the association. The Blaisdells applied for an order extending the period of redemption from the sale. The District Court threw out the petition on the ground that the new Minnesota statute was invalid. The State Supreme Court reversed the District Court. Now the United States Supreme Court has said the final word.

In brief, the legal situation amounts to this: The founding fathers wrote "the contract impairment clause" into the Constitution. So far as history shows (and as repeatedly emphasized by the dissenting opinion in the present case, written by Mr. Justice Sutherland) "it was framed and adopted with the studied purpose of preventing legislation designed to relieve debtors, especially in time of financial distress."

### To Prevent Such Law

In other words it was designed to prevent just such a law as Minnesota has passed. Faced with this categorical imperative, the majority of the Supreme Court has nevertheless upheld the Minnesota law, under the doctrine of emergency.

"Emergency does not create power," under the Constitution, declares the Chief Justic, but it "may furnish the occasion for the exercise of power." He declares this idea has had "progressive recognition" in the decision of this court. He says:

"If state power exists to give temporary relief from the enforcement of contracts in the presence of disasters due to physical causes, such as fire, flood or earthquake, that power cannot be said to be nonexistent when the urgent public need demanding such relief is produced by other and economic causes."

The dissenting minority does not mince matters. At one point it declares: "The defense of the Minnesota law is made upon grounds which were discountenanced by the makers of the constitution and have many times been rejected by this court."

## High Court Upholds Nebraska Bread Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The right of Nebraska to regulate the weight of loaves of bread was upheld yesterday by the Supreme Court.

Validity of the state law was attacked by the P. F. Petersen Baking Company and others. They contended they could comply with the law fixing the minimum weight of the loaves, but that the regulations fixing the maximum would deprive them of constitutional rights. It was physically impossible, they asserted, to comply with it.

The regulation provided that loaves should not exceed the prescribed weight for 12 hours after cooling by more than three ounces.

It developed during argument of counsel that the baking companies had not attempted to have the regulations modified to meet their objections before bringing suit.

Counsel for the State was stopped by the court during his oral argument, the jurists seemingly not being impressed with the contentions of the baking companies.

The court held that Bishop James Cannon Jr. and his secretary, Ada L. Burroughs, must stand trial on an indictment charging them with failing to report contributions received in the churchman's 1928 fight against Alfred E. Smith for President.

Mississippi was given until Feb. 5 by the court to show why the Principality of Monaco should not have permission to file suit against it to force the payment of $574,300 the Principality claimed was due on $100,000 of Mississippi bonds.

## Federal Agents to Study Armored 'Dope Ring' Car

Federal narcotic authorities in Washington today viewed an expensive armored automobile, picked up two weeks ago by Boston police, in an effort to determine its possible connection with a huge eastern dope ring, which may have headquarters in Boston.

Following the finding of heroin in the machine, Washington narcotic officials were notified and Mr. Harry J. Anslinger ordered immediate delivery of the automobile to him. As a result, armed police and a local federal agent, rushed the machine over the road to Washington last night.

## B. U. Athletes Get Into Training As Ping Pong Grips Students' Fancy

The grown-up sister of that hilarious game of tiddly-winks, Miss Ping-Pong, was tendered a party at Boston University last night, and positive proof that college men are becoming "softies" is out.

Deep down in cellars around the bend from the oil burner, in special compartments labeled "Recreation Room," that is where most men vent their urge for chasing the celluloid ball after college football days are over.

But the party last night at Boston University is the first brazen public announcement by real "he-men" that one of the very minor sports could be considered attractive.

"Herb" Crockett, manager of Boston University's hockey squad, acted as master of ceremonies. With bulging muscles and perspiring brows the husky athletes representative of various B. U. sports skipped fantastically around smooth-surfaced tables knocking the little white celluloids hither and yon with all the tense effort of an off-tackle cutback.

University athletic authorities have not yet released a 1934 intercollegiate ping-pong schedule.

### Cutting Costs

Co-eds studying "advanced clothing construction" at Oklahoma A. & M. College made stylish wool dresses at an average cost of $6.77.

### Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday generally fair; lowest temperatures probably near or slightly below 30; moderate northwesterly winds.

**Maine:** Cloudy and colder tonight, Wednesday generally fair.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Light local snows and colder this afternoon and tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

**Massachusetts:** Cloudy, somewhat colder, except on south coast tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate to fresh north or northwest winds and overcast weather tonight and Wednesday; possibly rain over south portion tonight.

### High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:20 p. m., Wednesday 5:45 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:59 p. m.

## Larger Retail Sales Shown in Bank Report

A marked upward trend in Boston retail sales for the first half of December is shown in a report for Massachusetts cities compiled by Mr. Elliot S. Boardman, manager of the industrial and statistics department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

The report released by the Massachusetts State Recovery Board shows that retail sales in Boston gained 3.91 per cent between Dec. 1 and 15, as compared with the like period in 1932. In September this year sales were minus 3.2 per cent, as compared with September, 1932.

Other cities, too, showed marked gains for the period. Worcester, with minus 13.4 per cent in November, went to plus 17.5 per cent in the first half of December; Waltham, which was plus 6 per cent in November, advanced to plus 18 per cent and Taunton from 7.7 per cent to plus 14.22 per cent. Brockton, which was affected by shoe strikes and which was minus 8.5 per cent in November, advanced to plus 9.8 per cent for the first half of December.

### Trimming Mountain Top

Six hundred feet will be cut off the top of Oregon Mountain in California by hydraulic sluicing to make way for the Redding-Eureka Automobile Highway.

## Home Ownership Called Investment

Owning one's own house is sound investment, provided wisely budgeted, according to Mr. Joseph D. Leland, Boston architect, who delivered the fifth lecture in the series on personal money management, at the Old South Meeting House last evening. It is unwise, however, he stated, for anyone whose income does not warrant it, to try to buy a house.

He advised a survey in four stages, first to determinee what investment or capital cost could be carried, based on earning capacity; second to determine the source of the required capital, including amount to be contributed from savings, a first mortgage from a bank, and if needed a second mortgage; third to ascertain, with the help of an architect, requirement of space and design; fourth to find out in what community the prospective owner would choose to live.

Citing a family occupying a city apartment of six rooms, at $125 a month, he worked out a budget involving an available savings of $5000; a first mortgage of $9000, at 5 per cent interest, obtained from a bank: a second mortgage which the builder took back to the amount of $1000, at 6 per cent; taxes estimated at $250; insurance amounting to $25 a year; heating at $150 a year. This plan, he illustrated, would permit the building of a nine-room house, with two-car garage. The purchase of half an acre of land in a carefully selected neighborhood, for about $2500, would mean a total estimated cost of land and house of $15,000, he said.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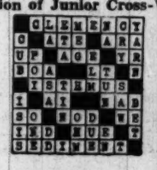
### Solution of Junior Cross-Word




January Jottings

will bring you hot-foot to

WANAMAKER'S

January news is great news . . . we've been in the markets and found wonderful things. First, foremost, *very* important, go to the Linen Shop . . .

Wide, White and Handsome

. . . for if you're a good, thrifty housewife—you must not miss our January Linen Sale. Pepperell Fine Count Sheets—they have 36 more threads to the square inch than other sheets selling at about the same price—start from $1.39. For youngsters who fight and act as well as sleep in their sheets, we have sturdy Viking sheets from 71c. Luxury note: Irish linen hemstitched huck towels, with flowered damask borders, are only 39c each. Picturesque all-linen luncheon sets $1.25. For a grand dinner party, snap up a beautiful, white, hand-embroidered dinner cloth at $8.95. And get in on the Comforter Sale! Flowered sateen comforters, extra long, 72"x90", $4.95 . . . the $6.95 grade!

The Woman in Black

is apt to be the smartest woman in sight. Our customers have come in steadily for black coats all winter. If you've thriftily held off, come now or forever wish you had . . . to a sale of women's beautiful black coats with satiny caracul or those chic collars of Persian Lamb so flattering to white hair or youthful pink cheeks alike. $44—and they look more than even their $79 to $99 grades.

Checks Into Stockings Go . . .

. . . Christmas checks do solve stocking problems. . . . If you're a hard walker, or dislike darning, choose Wanasilks, $1.25 pair and amazingly long-wearing! If you pamper your ankles with sheers, you'll adore our lovely "Tordues," $1.35 pair, exquisitely clear, but woven with a twisted thread for strength. For very de luxe moments, go still one better, and choose our "C'est Paris" stockings, mere mists of silk, $1.65 pair!

Thank You, Sir, We Said

A man . . . not a woman, but a MAN—has just been enthusing over our Bridge and Paper Shops. "Full of good things," he said. True enough. We have every kind of card—from two decks for 60c for new-box-a-night players to beautiful imported cards from England, $2.50 pack. All sorts of sets—including the "Grand Slam Set" table cover, cards, pads, pencils, complete in case, $3.50. And novel prizes! The Paper Shop is a Fount of Inspiration for them. We sketch two of many—a grand copper lamp complete with shade, $5.75; a Jenny Wren Whistling Kettle, 60c.

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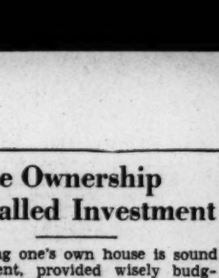
Ninth Street and Broadway
New York



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# Progress in Education

## The World Adrift

### I—The Quest for Peace and Security

**By Raymond Leslie Buell**

Published in Collaboration With the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation

*The president of the Foreign Policy Association analyzes the present critical status of world affairs in a series of eleven articles of which this is the first. Running Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Educational Page, these articles will provide a background of information, throwing light upon the interrelation of current developments affecting the peoples of many countries.*

FOLLOWING the sudden withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations in October, 1933, the world's peace machinery entered into a evere crisis. For a time there was little prospect that the Disarmament Conference would resume its negotiations and it seemed as if the League of Nations was on the point of collapse. This fear was increased when the Fascist Grand Council declared on Dec. 5 that Italy's participation in the League depended on radical changes in that organization within the shortest possible time. Although certain criticisms could be made against the League's constitution, Mussolini's gesture was widely interpreted as an effort to undermine international institutions and resurrect the discredited system of balance of power.

Although by January, 1934, the situation remained critical, the offensive directed against Geneva by Fascist Italy, a Hitlerized Germany and a militarized Japan seemed to have been halted. Through the voice of Joseph Stalin Soviet Russia announced that if the League were an obstacle to war it would receive the support of Moscow, despite its "colossal deficiencies." Moreover in an epoch-making speech of Dec. 27 before the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, President Franklin D. Roosevelt disassociated the United States from the efforts of the Fascist powers to undermine peace institutions when he declared that "through the League directly, or through its guiding motives indirectly, the states of the world have groped forward to find something better than the old ways of composing their differences." Both of these declarations coming from Russia and the United States dealt a blow at the old system of power politics. Although many economic and political difficulties remain to be solved, the year 1934 held forth a promise of a new beginning at world reconstruction. The following series is an attempt to explain the economic and political turmoil which the world has experienced during the last few years.

* * *

Following the Paris Peace conference the victorious powers were preoccupied mainly with the problem of retaining the gains they had derived from the war. France and the new states of central Europe strove to maintain intact boundaries established in 1919; France, England and Italy sought to collect large reparation, while the United States tried to collect the interallied debt. The victorious powers believed in maintainig the status quo, or at least in preventing its overturn by force, and consequently championed "peace" and "security." In Europe and the Orient, however, another group of powers, while also professing their belief in peace and security, insisted that these ends could be realized only by revision of the status quo.

In Europe, Germany, heading the defeated powers, opposed the payment of reparation and the occupation of the Rhineland by allied troops, and demanded military equality with the allies, elimination of the "war guilt" clause from the peace treaties, and redrawing of numerous frontiers. In the Orient, Japan—like Germany—argued that peace could be achieved only by territorial revision. The welfare of the Japanese people depends on the orderly development of trade with China; the Japanese charged, however, that the Chinese Government could not maintain the stability essential to trade and that it was secretly evading its treaty obligations to Japan. The solution proposed by the militarists was to wrest Manchuria from China and place it under exclusive Japanese control.

**The Demands of Germany and Japan**

Despite common revisionist aims, Japan and Germany occupied fundamentally different positions. The latter was surrounded by powerful status quo states enjoying a marked military superiority. The Versailles Treaty had limited the size of the German Army to 100,000 men and forbidden Germany to maintain military airplanes, submarines and large guns. France and its allies in central Europe, on the other hand, could mobilize more than 10,000,000 well-disciplined and fully armed men. So long as Germany remained isolated and the French alliances held together, there was little prospect that Germany could overthrow the status quo by force.

Unlike Germany, Japan was not surrounded by powerful enemies. Since 1914 Tokyo had built up a strong army and navy against which the poorly equipped and ill-disciplined troops of China could offer little resistance. Had Soviet Russia or the United States been prepared to come to the aid of China, the position of Japan might have been threatened. But Soviet Russia, its energies absorbed by the Five-Year Plan, was in no condition to become involved in the Orient. Despite its traditional open-door policy, the United States did not intend to fight Japan to preserve the independence of China. In fact, at the Washington conference of 1922, the United States had accepted a naval agreement which made it virtually impossible for the American fleet successfully to operate against Japan in Asiatic waters.

It was obvious that both Germany and Japan had well-founded grievances and that, if the other powers did not attempt to meet these grievances, the prevailing technical state of "peace" would sooner or later come to an end. Despite its military superiority, which imposed a heavy financial burden on its people, France could never be certain that an embittered Germany was not secretly rearming and that its powerful industrial machine was not preparing itself to produce new and more terrible weapons of war. France feared that its allies would fail to remain loyal and that Italy, which although a victor in the World War was dissatisfied with the status quo, would join Germany in forcibly overturning the settlement of 1919.

Determined to compel Germany to fulfill its obligations. France occupied the Ruhr in 1923; confronted by the prospect of Anschluss, France precipitated a financial panic in Austria by withdrawing its short-term credits in 1931. Despite these "triumphs" for the old diplomacy, each nationalist victory served only to strengthen extremism in Germany and the feeling of insecurity in France, thus increasing the underlying causes of war. Such was the inherent weakness of the post-war balance of power in Europe.

**The League and the Pact of Paris**

At the peace conference in 1919 an attempt had been made to establish peace machinery which might eventually mitigate the injustices in the peace settlement by creating a concert of mutual interests. The League of Nations and the World Court were designed to achieve this purpose. During the first years of its existence the League, from which Germany was excluded, was little more than a league of victors. In 1924, however, a rapprochement took place between France and Germany which led to a reduction of reparation in the Dawes plan, the conclusion of the Locarno pacts, and Germany's admission to the League. Thereafter the League should have been a more potent force in conciliating the just grievances of the revisionist powers, but neither France nor England was willing to submit to Geneva the questions of reparation, boundaries, colonies, or any of the vital economic difficulties which divided the leading nations.

The United States, which had come to occupy a dominant financial position, would have little to do with the League; it limited its participation in European affairs to demanding repayment of the interallied debts while maintaining an almost prohibitive tariff against European manufactures, and to urging disarmament on Europe while refusing to share responsibility for the preservation of peace.

Meanwhile the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris, concluded in 1928, served indirectly to consolidate the status quo. They deprived the revisionist powers of the right of self-help, without providing any other method whereby actual injustice could be corrected. Had Germany, for example, taken the reparation or the eastern frontier question to the League or the World Court, these institutions could not have imposed a settlement contrary to the terms of the peace treaties or the wishes of the status quo powers. The League of Nations was not a super-state. Although in theory it could apply sanctions against a state illegally resorting to war, it had no instrument at hand to compel a state to revise a war-breeding policy or surrender territory held by virtue of a treaty. The League provided a collective forum in which complaints against the status quo might be voiced; it offered liberal world opinion an opportunity to bring pressure on the status quo powers to make voluntary concessions. The success of the League, however, depended on the development in each country of strong political movements which would support the ideals of international cooperation; such movements had not come into existence by the fall of 1933.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**The Cumberlands Hiking Club Stopping for a Rest and to Study the Scenic Panorama Spread Before Them. The Photograph Was Taken by Judge Charles W. Lusk of the Criminal Court of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Official Picture Taker of the Club.**

## A Hiking Club With a Standard

### Having Members Who Seek More Than Recreation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Chattanooga, Tenn.

"CONTACT with and an appreciation of the outdoor world is a necessity to human happiness," declares Robert Sparks Walker, leader and director of the Cumberlands Hiking Club of Chattanooga, Tenn. During the last quarter of a century the leader has devoted many months, if the days were all strung together, in leading men, women, and children into fields, meadows and woodlands in his effort to arouse them to a keener appreciation and better understanding of nature.

The Cumberlands Hiking Club has more than exercise and recreation for its chief objectives. It is not an easy matter for a person to become a member of the Cumberlands Hiking Club. First, the applicant must be a person whose character is above question; second, he or she must accompany the club on two hikes before making application, which must be signed by two members; third, the applicant must be deeply interested in some phase of nature study, and when his or her name is proposed for membership, the election must be unanimous. After election to membership, the fortunate one is required to attend a certain number of meetings and hikes each year.

**Take Plenty of Time**

Every second Sunday afternoon, the club members and their guests meet at a designated point and travel by auto to a certain place which is the starting point for the hike. As soon as the hike begins, the hikers move slowly, and not a tree, a wild flower, a stone, a bird, a blade of grass, an insect, a spring, or even a spider is passed by without its identification and the mysteries of its manner of living being revealed.

Besides these observations, the Indian archæological, and local history are related. Indeed, the hikers move forward as an army of ants, feeding mentally and spiritually on every bit of knowledge and information the path, the field or the woodland yields.

Wild flowers always come in for an exhaustive study, and there is never a species that is passed by without its being botanized, if not on the field, then during the coming week.

**An Interesting Team**

One of the unusual things about the organization is that its leader, Robert Sparks Walker, who is a former editor, but now a naturalist and author, has for his assistant leader, Judge Charles W. Lusk, of the Criminal Court of Chattanooga. Mr. Walker is foreman of his grand jury, and Judge Lusk is also a great lover of nature and is literary Judge Lusk has for his hobby that of photographing nature scenes and his friends, and his accumulations of such treasures fill many scrap books. He is the official photographer for the club. Thus a pictorial history of the activities of the club is preserved. Besides this, Mr. Walker, prepares once a month an illustrated feature for the magazine section of the local newspapers. This article desoribes the beauties and wonders of the outdoor world on the most recent walk, and thus each hike is shared with hundreds of readers.

The club is building a series of pictorial scrap books—one devoted to the historical, one to Indian archæological subjects, one to wild flowers, one to trees, one to birds, one to geology, one to springs, one to beautiful nature spots, which are to be kept in the public library and available to the public at all times.

But the club does not stop here, for it goes beyond the scrapbooks. Among its members are two of the faculty of the University of Chattanooga. Quite a variety of talent is represented, and some of the members are often called out to give lectures before civic clubs, public schools, garden clubs and churches.

**A Book by the Club**

Better still, the club, by the assistance of the Chattanooga Community Association, has published a book entitled, "Outdoors in the Cumberlands," the material of which was written exclusively by club members. This book tells almost everything that is to be known about the outdoor world in this part of the country and is well illustrated.

The code of laws to which the members subscribe discloses some of the ideals of the club. These are embodied under the heading of

**The Voice of the Trail**

"Here is a royal welcome for him—

"Who loves and appreciates the beauties of the outdoor world;

"Who can look into the face of an opening flower, and leave it with a benediction instead of a broken stem;

"Who can look at a beautiful bird and listen to his voice, and say, 'My brother!'

"Who believes in placing a camera in his pocket instead of a gun on his shoulder when going into the great outdoors.

"Who appreciates the wild life of field and forest, and will strive for its protection;

"Who will avoid venturing afoot on grounds bearing the signs of privately owned property;

"Who ever remembers that fire is . . . destructive to vegetable life, and that no tree or plant can flee on foot and make its escape;

"Who after enjoying a feast in woodland parlors, will leave them as neat and as wholesome as the Creator prepared them;

"Who is anxious to comprehend the deep and silent messages that are constantly being whispered by the sunrise and sunset, and by children of the forest."

By Blackstone Studios—
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Raymond Leslie Buell**
President Foreign Policy Association.

## Passing of a Frill

THE high school annual has fallen upon evil days. It was established in slavish imitation of the colleges, supported by "charity" advertising and demanded year after year by the members of graduating classes. Its small educational value in comparison with the outlay of time and money it requires is easily demonstrable, but the community seems never to agree upon a year when it should be discontinued.

Schools lacking the resources to carry on the tradition still permit succeeding classes to lay waste their powers and exhaust energies needed for other activities by striving for a book to surpass all preceding issues, not particularly in originality and artistic and literary merit but in size and pretentiousness. The siren song of the commercial concern that will furnish professional services at a price entices dollars from the school treasury or upon the school debt. Naturally enough, pupil contributions dwindle when technical excellence, bought and paid for, is the goal.

There seems but one solution for the problem of the annual—and happily it is the pronounced tendency. That is to retain it because of the intense interest of some pupils but issue it in simplified form as a genuine and dignified record of the school year.

An excellent illustration is "The Virginian," 1933 yearbook of Virginia High School in Bristol. It was selected as the best annual in the State, yet its cost was only one-third to one-fifth the cost of previous issues. The printing is photostatic; typing and arrangement were done by pupils. Its appearance is satisfying, the pictures are numerous, and the essential facts of the year have their place. Not the least attractive feature is a novel and hidden one—a comfortable balance after all bills were paid.

Editors and advisers of 1934 annuals can find many a valuable pointer in the collection of the Virginia High School League. They may be borrowed from the Extension Division, University, Virginia.—From the Virginia Journal of Education.

## In a Schoolmaster's Creed

IT IS a part of a schoolmaster's creed that boys and girls shall not go from his class thinking that facts and figures are the most vital affairs of life.

Facts and figures change with the whims of rulers and the pendulum of business. But the tried and tested virtues of honesty, moral uprightness, courage, and persistence have raised nations from obscurity to eminence. Those same qualities have given uncounted men and women a sense of the grandeur of daily living.

A teacher tries to implant in his boys and girls an appreciation of this fact and to point out that the zeal of life is greatly increased if the battle is fought according to the best ethics that man has evolved to date.

In this schoolmaster's creed is recognition of the fact that one of the most important things a teacher can give his pupils is the right attitude toward work. Honest labor is man's reason for existing. A hard task, well done, is its own reward in the sense of satisfaction it gives the doer. Many adults lead unhappy lives because they have never learned life's primary lesson: the joy of working and of finishing a hard task.

In the schoolmaster's creed is a recognition of the individual differences of boys and girls. Some are quick to learn, others are slow. Each has his or her special abilities and particular hobbies which are to be encouraged. Many a teacher has taught a child a finer and more lasting lesson through the medium of a hobby than through a book. That individual who goes through life without a hobby is missing some of the joys of living.

One of the most important tenons of the schoolmaster's creed is that if boys and girls are to be adequately prepared for adult citizenship, they must practice good citizenship today. There are organizations in our schools whereby the pupils make their own laws and enforce them.

Our pupils know that "personal liberty ends where public injury begins." They know that democracy does not mean a form of government wherein everyone can do as he pleases. In the classroom, on the athletic field, and in extra-curricula activities, the students are exemplifying those principles of good citizenship which will govern their adult lives.

## Competent Boys and Girls

### In the Rudiments of Home Making

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WE ARE not doing our best for our children unless we see that they are receiving an all-round education. To realize this we must persistently strive to help our boys and girls to become competent for any task which may confront them in their daily living. This is vital and the responsibility rests only partly with the schools.

By the time they are 16 years of age both boys and girls should know the rudiments of housekeeping. The management of a home is one of the most important tasks in life, and whether it be a kitchenette apartment, a ranch house or a mansion, the fundamentals are the same. The children should realize that a home is built on the routine activities of cooking, cleaning and furnishing, and on the even more important but less specific qualities of attractiveness, comfort, and peace. If boys and girls are well trained, from the time they can first set a table, in the necessary duties of a home they will be competent later to assume the care of a house or to manage others who may work for them, whether their habitation happens to be in town, country or strange places.

**Should Be a Good Buyer**

At the same age they should be able to buy food and clothing intelligently, getting good value for their expenditures and conducting their buying thriftily with regard to health, attractiveness and serviceability. From the time the children are old enough to go to the store the father and mother should keep them informed of prices and values, and guide them in the matter of good taste and wise selection. When any large purchase is to be made for the home, the children of the family may be allowed to take part in the discussion concerning it and told the reasons for the final decision.

All the members of a family should know how to use tools so that any minor leaks or accidents will not upset the peace of the home because of inability to cope with them. To render this possible both girls and boys may be taught how to use hammer, saw, file and wrench carefully and expertly. There is no particular reason why a girl should not be able to turn off the water and replace a washer in the faucet, make a wooden box, or mend a screen, just as there is no valid reason that a boy should not be able to cover a chair with chintz or put up curtains.

**To Build Independence**

A woman of 40 recently was in despair because the janitor, after being summoned several times, had still forgotten to clear out the clogged drain of a lavatory. It was in the nature of an adventure when the woman finally bought a small force pump and learned to use it efficiently herself. Thereafter she was much less dependent on janitors or other people in her daily life. Girls are often as mechanically minded as boys and should be given the chance to express themselves in that way without fear of ridicule or being thought "queer," for ability to handle tools is just that much more ability to adjust themselves to the demands of life around them.

One young girl became so much interested when her father explained the heating system of her home that she determined to learn the methods and advantages of the various heating units used in the homes of her friends. To her surprise she found that this exploration led to a more complete understanding of scientific work and achievement, and correlated with some of her school subjects.

**To Run a Stove or Furnace**

Every boy and girl should know how to run the stove, the furnace, or the oil burner in the home, and especially how to keep it in good condition, what errors to avoid, and how to check or turn it off at once in case of an emergency. The lighting system also should be thoroughly understood. Even to some adults the terms "short circuit" and "fuse" are meaningless, and they have no idea why the gas burner roars or burns with too yellow a flame.

Another commonplace in our modern life is the use of money, yet how many boys and girls know how to open a new account, withdraw money through another person, make out a check, or draw up a bill for services rendered? How many know the difference between a savings and a cooperative bank and a trust company? If the head of the family should be called away, could the son or daughter take charge of the bills, check them to see if they are correct, confer with a store manager or a bank teller in a businesslike way, and settle with dispatch and dignity any such details as might devolve upon him or her? Money or some form of exchange is a necessary and continuous part of every person's life, and his or her efficient handling and understanding of it may depend to a great extent on early training and familiarity with the details of its use.

**Learn to Use Typwriter**

In connection with both home and business, or with social and professional life comes the necessity of making contacts by letter. Boys and girls should be taught to write clearly with pen and pencil and, where possible, to use the typewriter as soon as they can manipulate the keys. For ease and facility in writing, for the conservation of time and effort, for use in college notes, themes and business letters, or as a means of help in earning a living, the typewriter is the important third of a perfect trio of writing tools.

These many details of daily living may be mastered by boys and girls with all the eagerness and delight of taking part in a game, and they will gain an ease of performance when they are young that will make of them later serene and competent adults unharrassed and unafraid in the complexities of a modern world because they will feel adequate to its demands.


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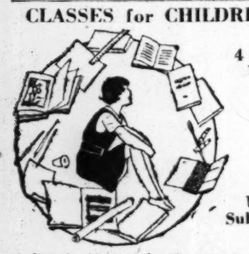
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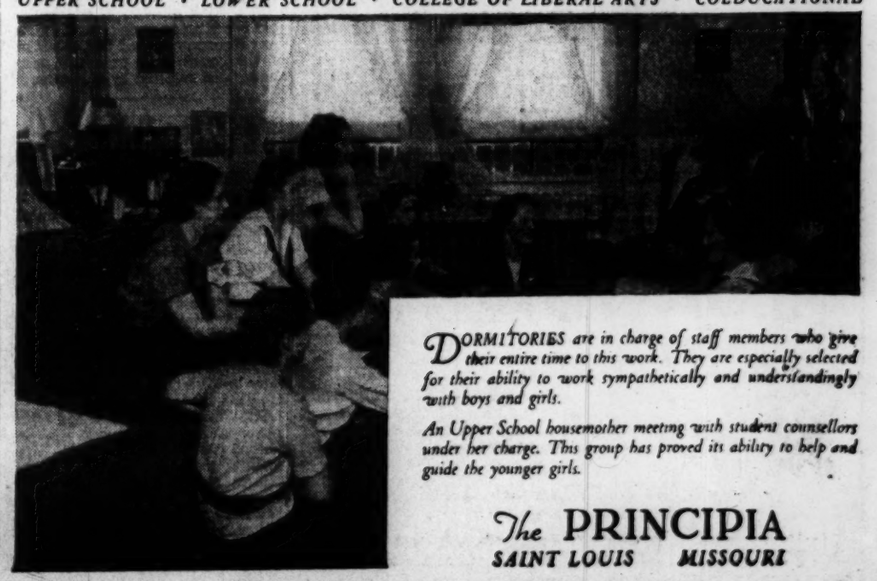
DORMITORIES are in charge of staff members who give their entire time to this work. They are especially selected for their ability to work sympathetically and understandingly with boys and girls.
An Upper School housemother meeting with student counsellors under her charge. This group has proved its ability to help and guide the younger girls.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS MISSOURI

# North America Found Breaking From Moorings

(Continued from Page 1)

70 years hence we will be able to say exactly whether the earth's crust is shifting."

The determination of exact longitude has required painstaking work on the part of the natural scientists at North Island, where they have occupied a cluster of shacks.

At various times during the day and night, one of the astronomers sat down to a radio. In a few minutes he was tuned in on Honolulu, or Malabar in the Dutch East Indies, or Bordeaux, France.

A series of staccato vibrations came through the ether. A mechanical clock is set in motion. On a cylinder of white paper, a pen moves by motor-driven force. Each vibration is recorded on the roll. In a few minutes the signals stop and a record in ink has been made for future reference.

At night, too, the natural scientists carried on an important part of the longitude-fixing work. For hours these men have sat in the open at the eyepiece of their transit following some star, many light years away, as it moved across the heavens. Observations were jotted down, and correlated and recorded the next day in books.

What the natural scientists have been doing will have little effect upon today's life. What does it matter if North America has moved many inches westward since Columbus first landed in 1492?

But upon the lives of people millions of years from now, these computations may be extremely important. For the future they hope to preserve facts of today that will be vital.


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# Relief Campaign To Provide Needs Government Omits

## Boston Charitable Units Seek $4,500,000 Fund Starting Jan. 15

"Emergency is a time when the qualities of man emerge" said Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, speaking at the inaugural dinner last night of the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign of 1934.

The object of this campaign, which opens officially Jan. 15, is to raise $4,500,000 for the 110 private charitable organizations, including hospitals, settlement houses and children's homes, in metropolitan Boston.

Most of the 1000 men and women gathered together in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel have been working for the last month to spread the idea which Eddie Cantor expressed last week: "If you are not on the receiving end of the campaign, you must be on the giving end of it."

"We are here," said Dr. Lowell, "to do the things the Government does not and cannot do," the theme discussed by Mr. Walter Lippmann also.

Taking up the question of why, on top of the program of expenditure involving billions which Washington announced last week, citizens should be requested to make additional, voluntary donations, Mr. Lippmann said: "The answer, as I see it, is this: Government money can be used to prevent people from starving or freezing, but that is not all that human beings require.

"You have not taken care of the family of the unemployed merely by paying the rent and the grocery bill. Members of the family may need medical care, or legal advice, or diversion to protcet them from the hideous boredom of being unemployed. Government money can be used to provide food and clothing, fuel and rent, but it cannot be made to meet the special needs. Yet the whole future of a family may depend upon meeting those special needs.

"That is where the private agencies come in. They have the means of investigating; they have the necessary training and experience in dealing with people as individual human beings."

Other speakers were Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer; Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of New York City; Miss Ollie A. Randall, director of the women's division of the Emergency Work Bureau of New York; Mr. John W. Farley, general chairman of the campaign, who presided; and Bishop William Lawrence, who stated that the campaign publicity was the finest that he, throughout his long experience with publicity material, had ever read; that after perusing it he immediately increased the sum which he was planning to give.

## Hitler Objects to 'Honor' Of 'Namesake' at Harvard

"Hitler Haven," projected clubhouse of National Socialist followers at Harvard University, is opposed by Baron von Tippelskirch, German Consul-General in Boston, who has informed the students that Chancellor Hitler has asked him to say he objects to the use of his name for organizations of any kind.

The German Consul's notice came in answer to a letter from a group of the Chancellor's followers seeking permission to establish the club in his honor. It was intended "to furnish a place where the dictator's policies could be studied in company with other National Socialist sympathizers in New England."

## Canada's Forests Second

The forests of Canada rank second only to agriculture in their contribution to the nation's production, reports the Bureau of Dominion Statistics.


**Thank You!**

*Dear Friends*

We want to thank you most sincerely for the wonderful patronage you have given us during 1933, and also to express the wish that 1934 will be a year of happiness and prosperity to all.

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# Norway Celebrates Centenary of a Poet Who Made High Adventure of Humdrum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Jonas Lie and His Wife**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OSLO, Norway—Jonas Lie, whose vivid verses painting humdrum home life full of glamorous adventure have earned him a high place among Norwegian poets, was honored throughout his native country last November.

The centenary of his birth in 1833 has been marked by a new edition of his works and a story of his life by his son, Erik Lie. In Oslo the main celebration took place in the aula of the university in the presence of the royal family and a highly representative audience.

The outstanding qualities of Jonas Lie's work as poet and author are regarded as being his love of men, an intimate knowledge of human nature and an idealism the purposefulness of which took shape by degrees. His imagination which made everyday occurrences adventures, coupled with an unusual intuitive power of observation and discernment, made him the author of life-stories so vivid and real that they opened the eyes of thousands of readers to their own wrong evaluation of their fellowmen and at the same time pointed plainly to the remedy.

He wrote stories of sailors, "The Pilot and His Wife," "The Three-mast Future," "Go Ahead!" "Rutland." The first mentioned especially is recognized as of remarkable dramatic power.

Both "Visionary," his first work, an imaginative story from Nordland, which with one stroke made him famous, and "The Pilot and His Wife" appeared in three editions in their first year. A number of his works have been translated into several languages. They include "Commodore's Daughters," another plea for women, "The Family at Gilje," probably his best work in depicting situations, "where portraiture of men and milieu, poetry and cultural pictures are forged into one perfect unity," and "One of Life's Slaves," a sympathetic study which opened people's eyes to the injustices of society.

In Norwegian literature Jonas Lie is acknowledged as the founder of the modern novel.

He spent his early boyhood in Tromsö in Nordland with its strange shining summer nights, and magic ice-gray winters. He graduated from the university as the fellow-student of Henrik Ibsen, Björnstjerne Björnson and Asmund Olafsen Vinje.

He became a lawyer at Kongsvinger, where he married his cousin Thomasine Tiller, who in due time became his co-worker. He launched into business, but was practically ruined. Then, with wife and four children to support, he made the decision—to start writing and by his authorship to pay off his entire debt of several hundred thousands of kroner. And he did it.

## Newspapers Praised As National Benefit

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP)—Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia School of Journalism believes the newspaper is the "chief unofficial activity which held the nation together" during the depression. In a Block Foundation lecture yesterday at Yale, Mr. Ackerman praised the American reporters and editors as "understanding interpreters of the newest developments everywhere."

He mentioned the Associated Press as "on a number of occasions having had to reprint and redistribute information which it had previously used but which had not registered on the public consciousness."

"Mr. Melville E. Stone, the builder of the Associated Press," Mr. Ackerman said, "wrote in 1921 that out of the newspaper 'abstract and brief chronicle of the day is established a reservoir of fact from which the wise historian may draw his interpretations and deductions.'"

## Politics in Church Protested at Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

"I can see in the German Christian movement nothing other than the most complete and worst offspring of the new Protestantism which will and must, if it is not overcome, make the Evangelical Church ripe for Roman Catholicism . . . . This new Protestantism demolishes both the Lutheran and Calvanistic articles of faith."

Many still hope Dr. Barth's pessimistic outlook in the article above quoted will not become actual. What, however, is being generally realized is that the fundamental of leadership as interpreted by the National Socialists cannot be introduced into the Evangelical Church. Resistance has come from those who are strong supporters of the Third Reich in politics, but who maintain that the real church of the nation cannot be built up as a mere secondary thing to state politics.

## Beck Hurries to Geneva

WARSAW, Poland, Jan. 9 (AP)—Mr. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, left hurriedly for Geneva yesterday, apparently to take over the chairmanship of the League of Nations Council. His sudden departure will postpone until the end of the month his long expected political statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Polish Senate which he was scheduled to give tomorrow.

# French Indict Seven In Burning of Liner

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—Seven shipping officials and experts were charged yesterday with involuntary homicide as a result of the destruction by fire of the liner Georges Philippar in which 40 persons perished.

The vessel burned off Arabia May 1, 1932, on the return from her maiden voyage to Shanghai.

Indictments charging two engineers and one inspector of the Messageries Maritime Line, two officials and one technical employee of a Saint Nazaire shipyard and a shipping insurance expert with negligence and failure to observe regulations followed a long investigation.

Suits to recover the value of property lost by them have been filed by 250 passengers of the liner. They charged evidence taken by an official committee of inquiry revealed electric installation was unsuitable for a ship passing through the tropics and that there was delay in giving the alarm.

On the voyage out there were several outbreaks of fire, passengers testified, and repeated trouble with electric lighting.

## Penal Code Changed

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Jan. 9 (By U. P.)—The state Legislature has repealed Section 8, Article 984, of the penal code which made it a crime to steal electric power. All actions pending are suspended. Power companies now will be able to take only civil action against the defendants.

# Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

nificant when it is recalled that he was in charge of Mayor Mansfield's speakers' bureau in the recent campaign. Mr. Shaw did a mighty good job in that campaign.

Later he had charge of Mr. Mansfield's interests in the account of votes cast for Mayor. He had charge of Mr. Mansfield's interests because Mr. Mansfield knows that "Dave" Shaw knows the election laws from A to Z.

Another addition to Mayor Mansfields "brain trust" is looked for at City Hall at any time now.

* * *

**This Started Rush**

John F. Gilmore, one of Mayor Mansfield's secretaries, was the unwitting center of the flurry in Mayor Mansfield's outer office yesterday when hundreds of men demanded official OK's for jobs under the CWA.

It all came about through an innocent communication which Mr. Gilmore held earlier in the day with the Boston City Hospital. He was directed by the Mayor to find out how many vacancies existed in positions which CWA workers could fill in that institution.

Mr. Gilmore had asked that the Boston City Hospital notify the Mayor's office how many unemployed men could be put at work there.

Some way this message was misunderstood and the rumor flew around Boston like wildfire that unemployed men could only be put to work through the Mayor's office.

That shows what a big fire a little spark will kindle.

**Murray Succeeds Bogan**

Another change in the official personnel at City Hall.

This time it hits the street-laying department, or street commission, as it's usually styled.

Mayor Mansfield announced today that Charles F. Bogan, one of the four commissioners, had resigned, effective tonight.

Tomorrow Walter A. Murray, an attorney of 242 Foster Street, Brighton, takes his place under Mr. Mansfield's say so.

Mr. Bogan goes back to his old place in the street department as conveyancer. This saves him a position and puts him in line for a pension when that time comes.

Mr. Murray's brother, Francis J. Murray, also an attorney, was one of Mayor Mansfield's wheel-horse campaigners in both of his campaigns. The new commissioner had desk room in Mr. Mansfield's law office for some years. He's Harvard College and Harvard Law School.

## French Flier Sets Record

ISTRES, France, Jan. 9 (AP)—A world's land plane speed record for a 1000 kilometer (approximately 622 miles) course was set Jan. 7 by the French pilot, M. Massotte, who flew it in 2h. 47m. 31s. Massotte averaged 358.2 kilometers an hour.

# 'Amy' Gulps Gull Feathers and All

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 9 (AP)—"Amy" Cadborosaurus has acquired a reputation as a gourmand. According to three Victoria residents today, the sea serpent poked her nose out of the water off Gonzales Point Sunday and swallowed a sea gull.

Mr. Cyril B. Andrews and 11 companions first discovered Amy off Pender Island a month ago. On that occasion, the serpent reared 12 feet of her body out of the water only 10 feet from Mr. Andrews' boat and nonchalantly surveyed its occupants.

"Amy" had been reported at irregular intervals during recent weeks, but yesterday she made an appearance before Del Marsh of Victoria, his brother, Earl, assistant accountant of the Canadian Pacific Railway's British Columbia coast service, and Mr. J. W. Chilton, a student.

Mr. Marsh declared he would make an affidavit that he had seen the serpent. Evidence given by the Marsh brothers and Chilton adds to the local belief that there are two sea serpents in Victoria waters. "Caddy," supposedly the male, has been reported by a large number of persons. He has been described as having a serrated back, slightly different in color from Amy and with a different shaped head.

## 30 Miles to Post Office

Good News Bay, Alaska, is 30 miles from a post office. Its chief industry is platinum mining.


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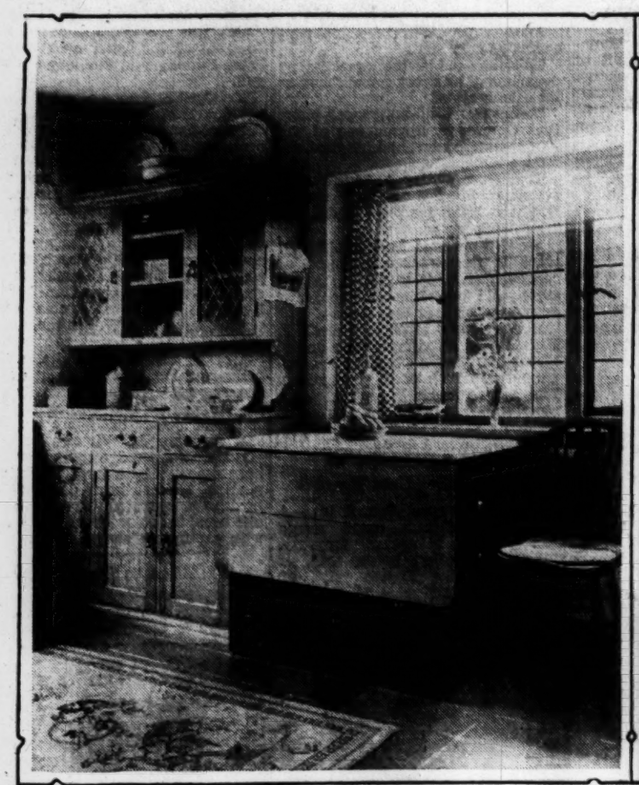
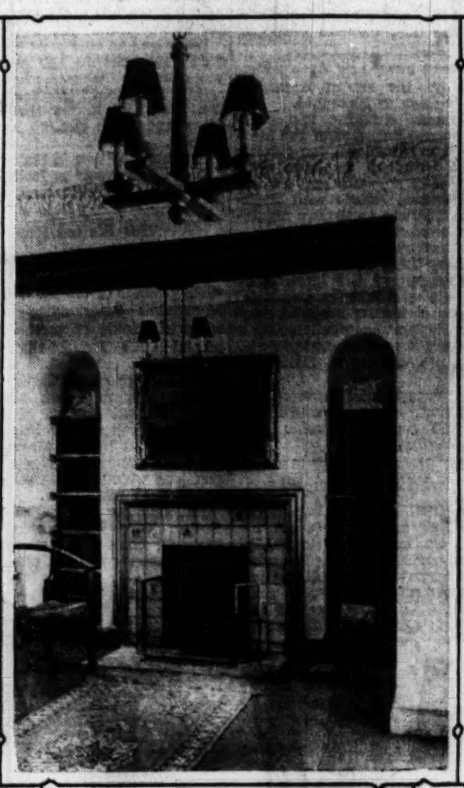
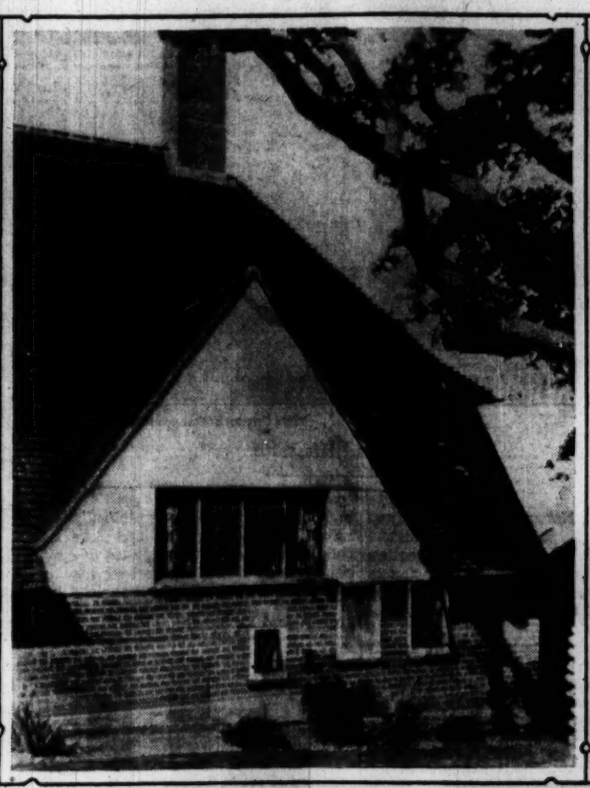
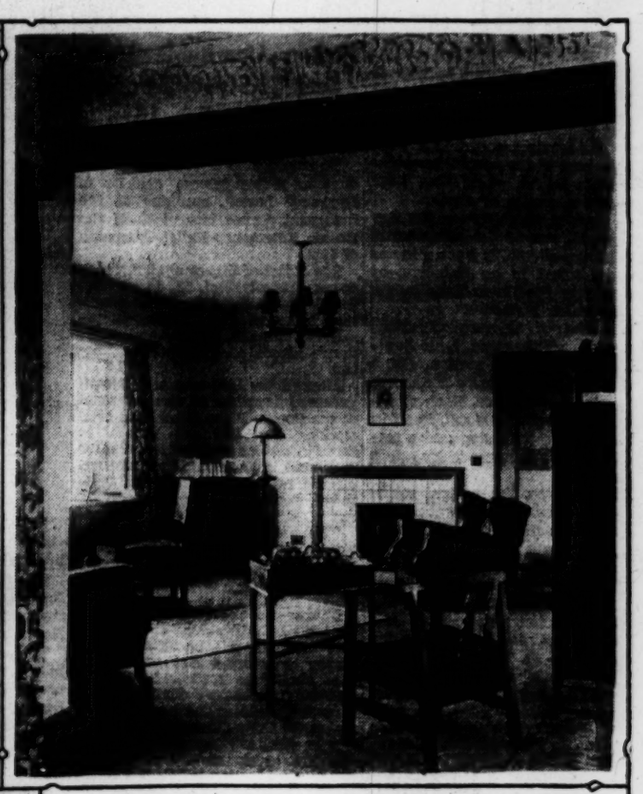
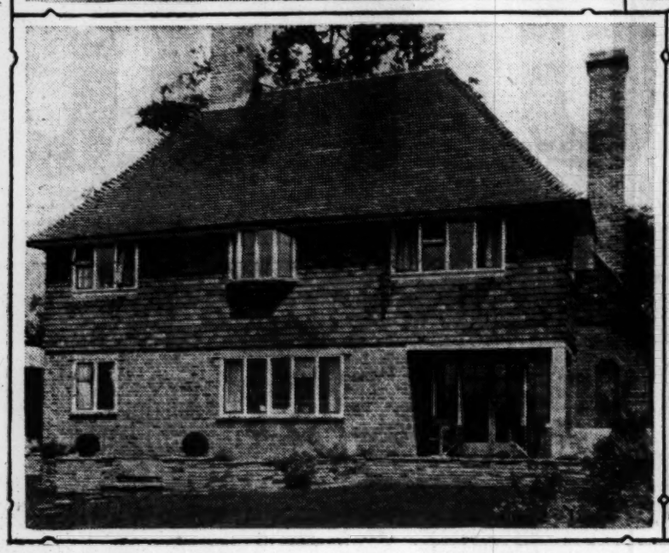
# Home Building and Gardening

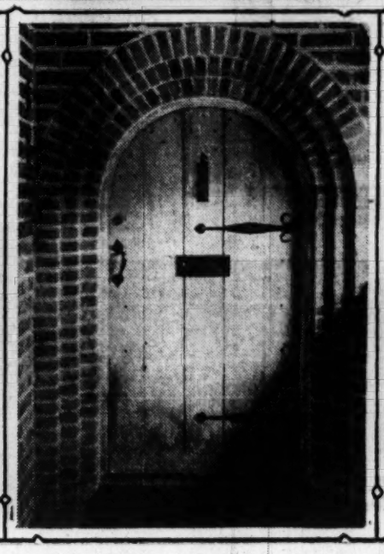


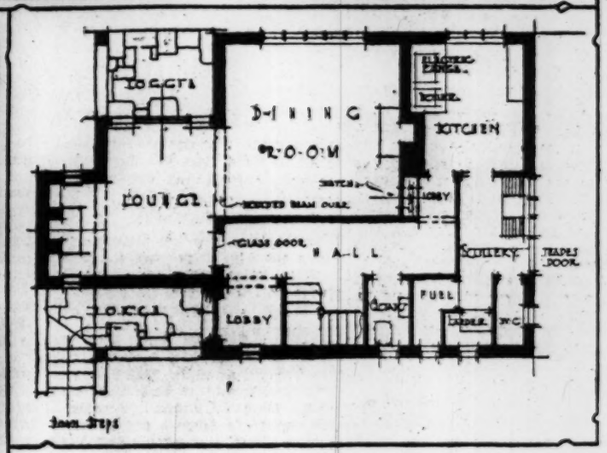













## English 'Small House' Changing

### Fewer Servants Means Must Be Easy to Care For

*By* **Kathrine Morrison**

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

ENGLISH home builders are changing their ideas of what a "small house" can be. Before the war it meant, generally speaking, either a cottage or some sort of suburban villa—usually erected in monotonous rows or pairs and put up on a wholesale scale by some speculative builder. But when people who had previously employed several servants found that they must content themselves with a maid-of-all-work or a daily charwoman, they began to demand a different kind of dwelling. They wanted houses which should be labor saving, with as few rooms as possible, and yet be designed with the same care for comfort and convenience as larger places and built of the same good materials. Thus it happens that the compact well-planned house, so long familiar in the United States, has been growing steadily in numbers and popularity.

**As an Example**

"Gable End," the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Richards in Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire, is an excellent expression of these new tendencies. It was designed by the architect, Mr. Edgar Ranger, to be run with a minimum of service. On the upper floor are three bedrooms and a bathroom. The ground floor consists of an entrance vestibule, a staircase hall and a large living room having direct access to the kitchen.

The kitchen is a light and airy place; a cheerful room to work in with its red tiled floor and cream-colored walls amply lighted by two casement windows. Next to it is a scullery with a sink and fitted cupboards and, opening out from it, a larder. These three units make a compact whole entered by a door at the end of the hall or directly from the living room.

This living room is irregular in shape because a portion of its area has been taken to make a loggia at one corner of the house. The smaller part of the room has folding glass doors which open onto the loggia. It also has a pleasant alcove containing a second fireplace which is flanked on both sides by shallow recesses fitted with book shelves. These recesses have rounded arches and this semicircular movement is repeated in the heads of the two small windows which light the alcove at each side.

**Architectural Details**

Throughout the house rounded openings and arches alternate with flat-headed doorways and windows. This is just one instance of the attention paid to all the architectural details. Besides appreciating the interest and variety of these and other structural features (such as the position of the windows and the staircase) the visitor is bound to notice the excellence of the building materials—such as the attractively finished surfaces of the plaster walls, the texture of the limed oak used for all interior woodwork on the ground floor and the agreeable modulations of color in the bricks and tiles of the roof and upper walls.

Without conforming strictly to any special style of architecture, this house has nevertheless a traditional English flavor. This is largely due to the discreet use of hand-hewn and molded timbers, the contours of the roof, the design of the front door and the introduction of a small oriel window on the upper floor.

All of these things are to be found in many modern English houses. What is much more exceptional is the plaster decoration both inside and out. Inside it takes the form of a molded cornice in the living room. It has a bold design of birds and flowers. On the outside it ornaments a gable just above the window lighting the staircase. On this gable is a conventionalized tree done in low relief. This work was executed by Arthur Glover, one of the few remaining masters of a delightful craft which is a worthy successor to the seventeenth century pargeting frequently found on houses in the eastern counties of England.

**On Street and Garden**

If the visitor passes directly from the front of the house to the back, he cannot fail to be impressed with the great difference in the treatment of the two façades—the one facing the street and the other the garden. The street frontage presents a long roof line unbroken except for the gable with its plaster decoration. This abnormal length is accounted for by the fact that the house is built on a slope, the ground floor being sunk several feet below the level of the front garden.

As the street façade faces northeast, the house was planned so that all its rooms should overlook the southwest or garden side. Only the hall, the upper landing and the larder give onto the street, so that it was possible to reduce the window openings on the street frontage to a minimum.

The garden front of Gable End overlooks a golf course, which has recently been made in the grounds of an old manor house. Thus the wide and beautiful view over undulating park land which it enjoys is insured for many years to come. A long garden extends from the house to the links. It is on three different levels with wide flower borders running along the entire length on both sides. Between the upper lawn and the house is a semicircular paved terrace with a retaining wall. Rock plants have already begun to clamber over its top. Their bright blossoms catch the eye as one glances up from one's reading in the loggia.

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**"Gable End," the Home of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Richards in Bushey Heath, Herts, Eng. It Was Designed by Mr. Edgar Ranger, Architect, to Be Run With a Minimum of Service. The Upper Floor Plan, Not Shown, Has Three Bedrooms With Bath and Ample Closet Space.**

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## Hobbies and Hints

### Glimpses of a Nova Scotia Garden

Wolfville, Nova Scotia

Dear Friends:

I am inclosing a few snapshots of my garden, and incidentally of "Mistress Mary" whose garden, as you will see, grows well. We receive the Monitor every day and Tuesday's edition, with its garden page is eagerly looked for.

I thought you might be interested to have glimpses of a Nova Scotia garden, although a small one. We live in the apple-growing section, called the Cornwallis Valley, and from our home can look over the Basin of Minas, and see Blomidon in the distance.

Being near the water makes the summer season a long one, and I spend much time in my garden, which is a joy to me and to others. The spring showing of bulbs and rock plants is lovely, the color scheme is white, yellow and pink-lavender. The white is arabis, and perennial candytuft. The yellow flowers are daffodils, yellow alyssum, and primulas, the lavender is phlox subulata. Next come the peonies and perennial pinks, all colors and kinds, then the delphiniums.

Our front walk to the house is bordered with "baby rambler" roses, and they bloom from June until November. I picked the last one about the tenth of this month. Our climbing roses are also lovely, the Dr. Van Fleet, Paul's Scarlet, Silver Moon, Excelsa, and Dorothy Perkins. Wish I had a picture of them to send to you.

(Mrs.) M. A. F.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Here Is a Glimpse Into the Garden of One of Our Hobbyists, Who Wants Us to See How Flowers That Are Loved Like to Grow in Wolfville, Nova Scotia.**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Mistress Mary Herself in Her Nova Scotia Garden.**

[Thank you for sharing the snapshots, Mrs. F. It is seldom that snapshots are clear enough for newspaper reproduction, and we are so glad that these two of our choice came out so well.—Editor.]

* * *

**A House by the Side of the Road**
Laurel Springs, N. J.

Dear Garden Hobbies:

For quite some time I have read the many letters contributed to this column and have enjoyed them very much. Although I had no garden in evidence at the time, I had hoped to some day, and had pictured such a one as in the picture of the poem, "The House by the Side of the Road." Last winter while visiting a friend in Philadelphia, I told her of my desire and she lovingly said she would help me. We started on the hunt and found the house that I now have. It is just a little "shack" with lovely spacious grounds.

There was much fixing up to be done and still much to do, but we are very happy and hope by next spring and summer to have a pretty garden and a house where those in need of a vacation may come. We are going to call it after the poem, and "be a friend to man," male and female.

The many letters which I read and had stored the contents up in my memory box have been very helpful. One in particular which spoke of making a rock garden where a sightless spot had been. We had such a place at the corner of our front porch, nothing would grow there as the rain spout continually poured its refuse down on rainy days. We asked the grocer for lard tubs, which he gave us without charge (three). These we sank quarter deep in the ground which forms the shape of a three leaf clover and the water fills them from the rain spout; we piled earth up around them and are now collecting rocks. Then we will plant seeds, bulbs, etc., and next year shall have a beauty spot there, thanks to a contributor in this column.

We are working on and furnishing our little "shack" day by day.

We started late in June of last year and so our flowers and vegetables were not so many, but this summer we hope to have quite a supply to share. We were able to sell some of our vegetables to friends and to give to others and had plenty for ourselves, so we think we were blessed indeed.

Many people here were very kind and loving to us in this small country town. One man came and worked a day and brought us tomato and pepper plants, without charge. When we spoke of it, he said the Lord put us here to help one another. Another young man gave us many vegetable seeds. A colored woman helped us to scrub the floor for the small sum of $1 a day, staying many hours over her time as she said she was very happy working with us.

Our house stands alone with pretty woods on each side and fields of clover in the back of us where the cows graze all day. They are beautiful cows which are well taken care of and clean. We have windows on all sides of the house and it is quite a picture to look out of them on the fields. Our back view faces the highway to the seashore points where we can see a heavy traffic day and night. It is a few miles from us, but the clear sky and green grass make it very visible.

We have a few fruit trees, but as they had not been attended to for some time they did not bear much last summer. We hope next year to have them attended to. It was pleasant, however, when we discovered one day while tramping around the grounds that we had such trees and on glancing up spied a plum or two. Then a friend one day spied a few peaches, then some pears, then a large mulberry tree. Then one day we found a patch of blackberries. We called this discovery day. One time a few months previous to this while farther down in Jersey I saw vines neatly trimmed and being from the city of New York and not of the soil I remarked about the grape vines, when someone told me they were not grape vines, they were black diamonds. "Black diamonds!" I said, "What do you mean?" Then they told me they were large blackberries. Well, on our discovery day we recalled this and we indeed felt that we had found diamonds when we found this patch of them. It was a feast and a great help to us.

We had beautiful morning-glories which bloomed in all colors and each morning it was a joy to run to the window the first thing to see what colors they were that day, and what a feast for our eyes! They were gorgeous. We took some in to our next neighbor who never gets out. Then we read an article in the Monitor of one who had them in the house in winter and we gave our neighbor some seeds and the article—she now has quite high shoots from the seeds and expects to have morning-glories this winter too. This was pleasant news to read as I had wondered if this could be done. Thanks again, friends. We read so much about the Japanese morning-glories and hope to have some next year.

We also want to have a few chickens, and perhaps kiss them as Mr. Huddleston spoke of his friends doing with their chickens, in the Monitor last summer. We quite agree with him, they are dear, cunning little downy things and are a pleasure to have as well as company. We have a dear little kitten, so gentle and loving. Everywhere we take him, he is much loved by all.

We would like to exchange postal views with any who wish to. We are making a large book and are placing all the cities in the United States in a group as well as the foreign countries; so our guests can travel and see all the sights. Oh yes, we intend to tell you we have one room set aside as a recreation room where all may enjoy games, read and rest. Hoping to hear from our friends in the "garden hobbies" and again thanking the many contributors and editor.

(Miss) M. W. C.

* * *

**An Aspidistra Surprise**
Haddon Heights, N. J.

Dear Editor:

As an item of interest I would like to tell you that my aspidistra plant has been blooming. We have had this plant in our home five years and it has never bloomed before. I understand this plant does have blossoms, although I have never seen the blossom before or heard of anyone's plant blooming. The blossoms have small petals close to the ground and are almost maroon in color.

(Mrs.) M. M. W.

* * *

**The Fence—Within and Without**
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Friends:

The letters in this column are like so many delightful visits to the homes of other Monitor readers. I want to share a happy memory of the home where I spent my childhood.

We lived in a locality where there was a west wind "every day of the world." My father built a six-foot fence on the west side of our garden, and planted a row of trees as close to it as possible. Rose bushes of a climbing vine variety, others, when if there were no fence, the story might be different. Think of the vines that grow better on a fence or wall than anywhere else. Think of the contentment of those who having gone out into the world for the day, come home at evening and enjoy the quiet and coziness of the garden within.

(Mrs.) L. L. P.

### Outdoor Orchids

This is an age when the possibility of forming plant associations is being explored as never before. Most plants, though beautiful in themselves, are rendered more so by the companionship of another. The Lady's Slipper orchids find a perfect partner in the hardy Maidenhead Fern (Adiantum pedatum). When the orchids and ferns are planted alternately nine inches apart, the best qualities of each blend, forming a bed that gives a pleasant effect.

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# The Home Forum

## The Shining Flower of Ballylee

IT WAS a cold night, and I stopped in to have a cup of hot chocolate at the Greek spa on the corner of the Avenue. Scarcely had I been served, when in walked a large, ample woman of about sixty, fur-coated, pleasant and friendly of look. She sat down in the booth opposite me. My dog, Tar, liked her, went to her at once; and, as is often the case, introduced me. She had just come from a "movie," and we chatted across the aisle of that and of things growing out of it. Tar seemed to covet her sandwich, and she turned to me. "Has he his supper taken?" she asked.

"Ah, you're Irish," I said.

"Indeed I am," she replied. "I was born in Gort, in Galway, and came out here when I was seventeen."

"If you lived in Gort," I said, "you must know of the shining flower of Ballylee, the beautiful"—and for a moment the name failed me.

"Mary Hynes," she cried excitedly, before my slippery memory had had a chance to recover the name. "Indeed, I do. What do you know about her?"

It was my turn to grow a little excited. Mary Hynes, the Posae Glegeal (the bright posy), was one of those beautiful women of the past about whom it is exciting to think. Unlike Helen and Dido and Deirdre, she was no queen—only a beautiful peasant girl. But she was the loveliest maiden born in the West of Ireland for a hundred years, and her manners were as courteous as her form was comely. Eleven men asked her in marraige in a single day, and poets have found a vision in her beauty. Although she lived over a hundred years ago, as late as the beginning of this century Dr. Hyde and Lady Gregory and Yeats encountered many people who had known her. "The sun and the moon never shone upon anyone so beautiful," one old man said of her to Yeats; and: "I tremble all over when I think of her," said an old woman. To hear the people of her neighborhood so talk of her was to Yeats like hearing the old men speak of Helen on the walls of Troy.

* * *

Anthony Raftery, the best known Connacht poet of the last century, made a song about her in Irish; and this song was, and is, popular among the people of the West, both in the original and in English translation. I asked my friend if she knew it. A reminiscent look came into her eyes and she began to recite a little uncertainly the first four lines of the famous song:

Going to Mass on a Sunday morning,
The day was rainy and the wind blew high,
I met a maiden hard by Kiltartan,
And I fell enamoured of her instantly.

Then she stopped, passed her hand over her eyes, started again, stopped, half remembering the middle portion, but the last lines came out more confidently and surely:

Mary Hynes is a charming creature,
Her carriage comely and mien sedate,
Pope, Homer, Horace, or sage Erasmus,
Her worldly praises could not dictate.
She exceeds Dido that burned for Æneas,
The goddess Venus and many more;
She's a matchless beauty in all her features,
And from affectation her heart is free.
She gains the victory, no one else can claim it,
But that rare phœnix of Ballylee.

Her version was different from both Hyde's and Lady Gregory's; but that was not remarkable: there are almost as many versions of this song as there are people who have it.

It was forty years since anyone had spoken to her of Mary Hynes, and yet she had recognized her by her epithet—the shining flower—and her name had flashed to her lips instantly. She did not know the meaning of some of the words in the poem whose English she spoke—she thought *Pope, Homer* was one of the popes, and she hadn't the faintest idea who Horace or Dido or Æneas were, nor the meaning of the word phœnix—yet she remembered a great deal of the poem that celebrates the beauty of the maiden who was born within a few miles of where she herself was born. It is a hundred years since Mary Hynes gladdened the heart of Galway, but her beauty and her loveliness and her charming manners are remembered by those who have wandered far and long from where they learned of them. In a hundred years, beauty has again grown into poetry and symbol. In much the same way must the people of the Middle Ages before their firesides have sung Iseult and Guinevere into great figures of romance, turning their neighbors into queens before whom now the whole world bows down.

* * *

The mention of Mary Hynes had brought brightness into the eyes of my new-found friend: that name was open sesame to her confidence, loosening memories, and now the lines about her mouth trembled with eagerness to speak and communicate what she remembered. She talked to me of her father, Dennis Kennedy, blacksmith and wheelwright, maker with his own hands of the spades which people came from far and wide to buy for two-and-six. "For those who came from a distance my mother always tried to have some refreshment," she said. She spoke of her life in Gort, of the dances of the last century which Professor O'Shea, the local dancing teacher, taught her and her friends, of the music—fiddle, harmonica, jew's-harp, or accordion—to which they danced. She remembered the stories they told before peat fires; the songs, among them *The Shining Flower*, which they sang in company. And as she talked the girlhood of Mary Hynes was recreated for me: she must have lived in just such a home, had just such youth as the woman before me who remembered her and her song.

I asked her had she been back to Ireland, and she said once, years ago. And then, because the song had greatly moved her, and because she felt I would receive it sympathetically, she recited for me a poem which a returning fellow exile had said as their ship steamed into Queenstown harbor on her return visit. It was conventional in rhythm and sentiment, but it had in places a fine sonority and at times it came close to poetry. Greatly moved by the sight of his native land, the exile's first words are a Gaelic cry, A h-anam de diabhal (my soul from the devil!). Then the song continues in English:

A h-anam de diabhal! But there it is,
Dawn on the hills of Ireland.
God's angels lifting the night's black veil
From the fair, sweet face of my Sireland.
Oh, Ireland, isn't it grand you look
Like a bride in her rich adorning,
And with all the pent up love of my heart
I bid you the top of the morning.
I bid you the top of the morning.

After I bade my new friend good night, I walked home thinking of Mary Hynes, of the gift of beauty and the gift of song, of a peasant girl and a poor poet in rags, and the ever widening circles of their influence. I thought of her of whom Raftery had sung:

O star of light, O sun in harvest,
O amber hair, O my share of the world,
It is Mary Hynes, the calm and easy woman,
Has beauty in her body and in her mind;

and of the singer, "full of hope and love," as he described himself, going West upon his pilgrimage by the light of his heart. Because they had lived—one to shed joy and the other to store it up in verse for remembrance—an old Irish woman and I had made a few minutes of one evening of our lives vivid with their memory.

HORACE REYNOLDS.


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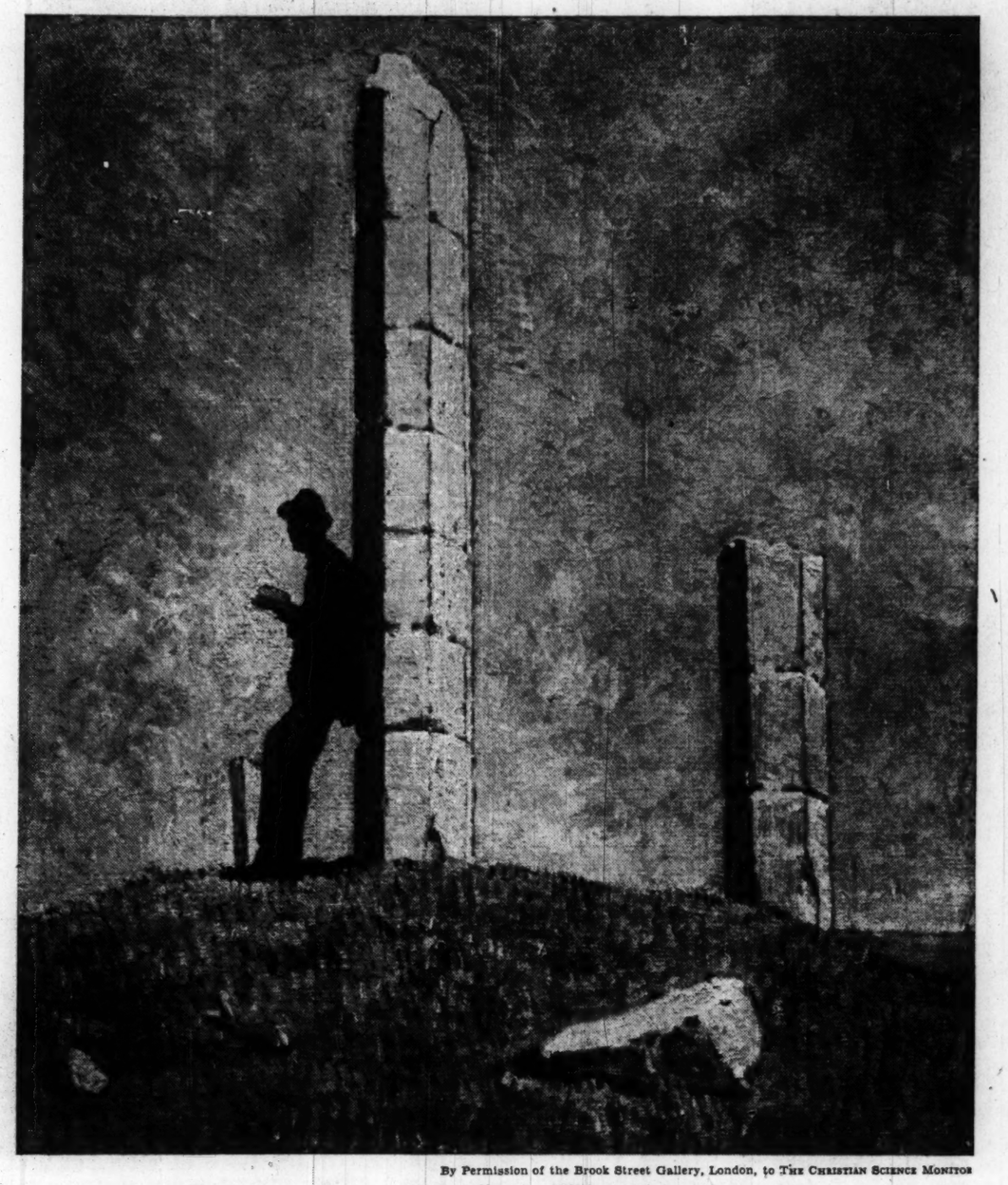

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*The Column: From an Oil Painting by William Michael Rothenstein*

MR. WILLIAM MICHAEL ROTHENSTEIN sets us a problem. When he chooses, he can exercise this penchant for problem pictures which proves so arresting to spectators. He is fond of seizing upon some moment of peculiar interest in a common domestic scene, which, when pictured, leaves the beholder pondering. If the onlooker is æsthetically impressionable, however, he will be satisfied with the thrill derived from the artistic qualities of the work, and leave the story unquestioned.

What, we wonder, is happening in this scene? Is the man a student, peering into the blue for inspiration? Is he listening to the skylark? Maybe none of this. More likely he is patiently waiting while his painter friend captures these featureless columns, with all the mystery which surrounds their existence. In such subject matter as this, Mr. Rothenstein seems to betray the influence of his father; for to Sir William, a stark tree, a solitary fisherman's hut, or a lonely barn have always proved as worthy of portrayal as cathedrals and palaces. None the less, Mr. Michael Rothenstein makes admirable use of the figure in this composition. By the introduction of the figure in the shadow of the column, he contrives to break the harsh vertical lines and lend scale to this lovely architectural relic.

## Beweisbare Religion

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DENKENDE Menschen geben sich nicht damit zufrieden, Ansichten anderer ohne vernünftigen Grund oder Beweis anzunehmen. Entweder müssen sie so überzeugt sein, daß ein anderer eine Sache versteht, daß sie seine Schlußfolgerungen bereitwillig annehmen, oder sie müssen sie selber prüfen können. Wenn ein Sternforscher behauptet, daß ein Planet so und so viele Meilen von der Erde entfernt sei, glauben es die meisten Leute, weil sie den Sternforscher für fähig halten, eine solche Behauptung aufzustellen, während sie selber sie weder bestätigen noch widerlegen können. In ganz ähnlicher Weise haben viele Menschen Glaubenslehren angenommen. Aber ein solch blindes Glauben an die Behauptungen anderer fördert die lebendige Anteilnahme an einer Sache nicht.

Heute lehnen es viele Menschen ab, Glaubensbekenntnissen nur deshalb beizustimmen, weil andere es getan haben. Das braucht aber nicht als Zeichen dafür angesehen zu werden, daß die Menschen weniger religiös werden, sondern eher dafür, daß die Religion im Leben derer, die sich dazu bekennen, einen wichtigeren Platz einnimmt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft entspricht dem Bedürfnis vieler denkenden Menschen, weil sie der Vernunft nicht widerspricht und bewiesen werden kann. Die Menschen halten an den abergläubischen Vorstellungen und materiellen Annahmen, die viele gelehrt worden sind, materielle Gesetze zu nennen, so hartnäckig fest, daß die Menschheit erst beginnt, die Christliche Wissenschaft zu beweisen. Da aber ein Teil schon bewiesen ist, muß das Ganze wahr sein. Jedermann wird der biblischen Erklärung beistimmen, daß aus einer Quelle nicht gleichzeitig süßes und bitteres Wasser fließen kann, und daß daher das Prinzip der Christlichen Wissenschaft nicht gut und böse sein kann. Mary Baker Eddy sagt auf Seite 108 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" über ihre Entdeckung: „Ich gelangte dadurch zu meinen Schlüssen, daß ich die Augenscheinlichkeit dieser Offenbarung sich mit mathematischer Genauigkeit vervielfältigen und die geringere Demonstration die größere beweisen ließ, ebenso wie das Resultat von drei mal drei gleich neun endgültig beweist, daß drei mal drei Duodezillionen neun Duodezillionen sein müssen—nicht ein Bruchteil mehr, nicht eine Einheit weniger".

Zur Veranschaulichung, wie diese Lehren bewiesen werden können, wollen wir annehmen, daß jemand einen Mitmenschen hasse und infolgedessen sich seelisch sehr unglücklich und körperlich unbehaglich fühle. Er liest die Bibel und das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch und bekennt sich freudig zu der Lehre, daß Gott die Liebe, ist, daß Gott das All ist und daß daher etwas, was nicht die Liebe widerspiegelt, nicht wirklich sein und keine Macht haben kann. Es ist also offensichtlich, daß er nicht an die Wirklichkeit von Haß, dem Gegenteil der Liebe, glauben kann. Durch hingebungsvolles Betrachten und Anerkennen der Allheit der Liebe verschwinden der scheinbare Haß und seine unangenehmen Wirkungen. Er glaubt also diese Ausführungen nicht deshalb, weil jemand anders sie macht, sondern er beweist die Wahrheit selber.

In einem Krankheitsfalle sollten wir im Denken an der Vollkommenheit festhalten, die Gott kennzeichnen muß, dann werden wir sehen, daß es in Ihm keine Krankheit geben kann und daher auch keine in Seinem Ausdruck oder „Bild", als was der Mensch im 1. Buch Mose bezeichnet wird. Wird dies klar erkannt, so hört die Furcht vor der Krankheit auf und die ungesunden Anzeichen vergehen. Wenn der Schüler durch Anwendung der in der Christlichen Wissenschaft erklärten Wahrheit eine körperliche Störung oder einen Veranlagungsfehler heilen kann, weil er, daß er die Wahrheit gefunden hat, die auch die gefürchtetsten Krankheiten oder die schlimmsten Sünden heilen kann. Es erfordert nur ein klares Verständnis des einen göttlichen Prinzips, die grösseren Werke zu vollbringen.

Mit dem bestimmten Beweis der Kraft, die augenblicklich angewandt werden kann, sooft sich irgend eine Schwierigkeit einstellt, überkommt einen eine unbeschreibliche Freude und ein Gefühl der Herrschaft, das einen anspornt, sich über die Befürchtungen und Widerwärtigkeiten materiellen Denkens zu erheben und noch größere Dinge für die Menschheit zu vollbringen. Dieses Herrschaftsgefühl ist keine Selbstüberhebung, kein Stolz auf eigene Kraft, sondern ein Schimmer dessen, was die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft damit meint, wenn sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 102): „Der Mensch, der Gottes Macht widerspiegelt, hat Herrschaft über die Erde und ihr ganzes Heer". Das Verständnis, daß wir durch Widerspiegelung Herrschaft haben, beseitigt jedes persönliche Machtgefühl und offenbart ferner die Unfehlbarkeit geistiger Herrschaft.

Paulus gab den Thessalonichern den Rat: „Prüfet alles, und das Gute behaltet". Ein unanfechtbarer Grund dafür, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft von Gott ist und gut ist, ist, daß sie sowohl Sünde als auch Krankheit heilt. Man kann sie beweisen, wenn man den rechten Beweggrund hat; hält man aber eigensinnig an Sünde fest, so kann man weder körperliche Heilung noch Seelenfrieden erlangen.

Mrs. Eddy bewies die Wahrheit der Behauptungen, die sie aufstellte, ehe sie sie der Welt gab. Durch diese Lehren heilte sie Krankheiten aller Art, oft in schlimmster Form; und damals waren nicht viele Menschen bereit, sich auf geistiges Heilen zu verlassen, außer wenn die Ärzte ihren Fall für unheilbar erklärten. Tausende von aufbewahrten bestätigten Zeugnissen beweisen, daß ihre Nachfolger diese Lehren weiter dartun, und daß die Glaubenslehre, der gemäß Christus Jesus die Kranken, die Sünder und die Traurigen heilte, heute beweisbar ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## The Song of the Shrew Mouse

I was walking beside a stream whose bed was cut some four feet below the level of its banks. Robins, wrens, willow-warblers and chaffinches were singing in the little copse that bordered the stream. A cuckoo, some distance off, was calling occasional notes. A sudden plunge and splash in the water made me pause. It was only a water-vole, but from the disturbance and noise, I suspected more than one. I sat down to watch and remained perfectly still. For some time there was no sound but the song of the birds and the rustling of mice among dead leaves. An unusual rippling downstream caught my attention. The ripples issued from behind a snag sticking up in midwater. Then from behind the snag came a small, dark body swimming rapidly against the current, which ran swift and shallow. My first thought was that it was a young vole, but I saw at the next glance that it was a shrew mouse. I lost it from view under a bank, but the next moment the little creature landed opposite on a low shelf of alluvium. I had never before seen so fat and well-looking a shrew. Its black fur, like the finest seal skin, was fluffed out so that it looked almost round. The little taper-like nose turned this way and that, sniffing the air, and the white, silver fur under the chin positively shone. The little fellow had a good look at me—he was not more than three yards distant—but seeing that I was motionless, concluded that I was not to be feared. Then, to my surprise he made a long searching dive. He dived not only under the water but under all the débris of leaves and twigs that lay at the bottom of a small pool. I could follow his course by the air bubbles, though I could not see him. After traversing a zigzag of several yards, he came up sleek and dry. He rustled about amongst the leaves for a few seconds, then dived again. He dived several times, and I concluded that he was searching for insects, caddis-fly larvæ and such-like on the bottom of the pool.

By this time the water-vole had come from under the bank. He was sitting on the steep, opposite slope about a foot above the water. I watched his manner of feeding. He nibbled some bark from a blackthorn twig, then ate a celandine flower, then a bit of dry leaf. He moved cautiously along the bank and ate some grass, had just a taste of garlic, then methodically and without hurry consumed the whole of a large leaf of meadowsweet. He then, as if satisfied for the time, began to clean himself. My attention was now attracted back to the shrew mouse, who had climbed the bank, and was scratching a space for himself amongst some dry leaves.

At what next happened I was indeed surprised. This smallest and most insignificant of our British mammals lifted up its little voice in what I can only describe as a song. This could not be called mere squeaking. It was well sustained, with a cadence of its own repeated several times. The song, for I insist on calling it a song, was of about the same length as the simple roundelay of a chaffinch, but subtiler and very faint and shrill. I watched and listened, doubting at first my impressions. Unmistakably the sounds came from the mouse, and, as unmistakable as any bird's song, this was a song of happiness and thanksgiving for the returning life of spring. Sometimes the notes were so faint that I could hardly hear them, at others there was the peculiar squeak of a mouse, and at others a sound like the gentle sliding of silver coins one over another.—From "Moods of Earth and Sky," by E. L. GRANT WATSON. (New York: Boni and Liveright.)

## Provable Religion

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THINKING people are not satisfied to accept statements of the beliefs of others without logical reason or proof. Either they must have such confidence in another's understanding of a subject that they are willing to accept his conclusions, or they must be able to prove them for themselves. When an astronomer states that a certain planet is a given number of miles from the earth, most people believe it because they consider the astronomer qualified to make such an assertion, while they themselves are incapable of either proving or disproving it. In much the same way many have accepted religious teachings, but this sort of blind faith in the conclusions of others is not conducive to a vital interest in a subject.

Today many are refusing to subscribe to religious beliefs merely because others have done so. This does not, however, necessarily mean that men are becoming less religious; rather, it may indicate that religion is holding a more vital place in the lives of those who profess it. Christian Science is satisfying the needs of many thinking people because it coincides with reason and can be proved. The superstitions and material beliefs that many have been educated to call material laws are clung to so tenaciously that humanity is only beginning to demonstrate Christian Science; but because a part has been proved, the whole must be true. All will agree with the Biblical statement that the same fountain cannot send forth both sweet water and bitter, and that, therefore, the Principle of Christian Science cannot be both good and evil. In speaking of her discovery, Mary Baker Eddy says on page 108 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "My conclusions were reached by allowing the evidence of this revelation to multiply with mathematical certainty and the lesser demonstration to prove the greater, as the product of three multiplied by three, equalling nine, proves conclusively that three times three duodecillions must be nine duodecillions,—not a fraction more, not a unit less."

To illustrate how her teachings may be proved, let us suppose that one person seems to be holding a thought of hatred against another and, as a result, is feeling very unhappy mentally and uncomfortable physically. He turns to the Bible and to the Christian Science textbook, and finds joy in accepting the teaching that God is Love, that God is All, and that, therefore, nothing can be real or have power which does not reflect Love. Obviously, then, he cannot believe in the reality of hate, which is the opposite of Love. Through the prayerful contemplation and acknowledgment of the allness of Love, the seeming hate and its unpleasant effects will disappear. Thus, he does not take another's word for these statements, but demonstrates the truth for himself.

In the case of sickness, let one dwell in thought on the perfection that must characterize God, and it will be seen that there can be no disease in Him and, hence, none in His expression or "image"—the term used in Genesis in connection with man. If he realizes this clearly, the fear of the disease will be eliminated and the unhealthy symptoms will vanish. When the student, through applying the truth explained by Christian Science, is able to heal a physical disorder or overcome a fault of disposition, he knows that he has found the truth that is also able to heal the most dreaded forms of disease or the basest types of sin. It simply requires a clearer understanding of the one divine Principle to perform the greater works.

With the definite proof of the power that is available for instant use whenever a difficulty of any sort presents itself, there comes an indescribable joy and a sense of dominion that inspires one to rise above the fears and inharmonies of material thinking and accomplish even greater things for mankind. This sense of dominion is not self-importance or pride of personal power, but a glimpse of what the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science means when she says (Science and Health, p. 102): "Man, reflecting God's power, has dominion over all the earth and its hosts." The understanding that dominion is ours by reflection removes any personal sense of power, and also reveals the infallibility of spiritual dominion.

Paul advised the Thessalonians, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." An irrefutable reason for believing Christian Science to be of God, and good, is that it heals both sickness and sin. One can prove it when one's motive is right; but if one clings willfully to what one knows to be sinful, physical healing or peace of mind will not be realized.

Before giving them to the world, Mrs. Eddy proved the truth of the statements which she made. Through these teachings she healed all manner of diseases, often the severest forms known; and at that time few people were ready to depend upon spiritual healing unless their cases were considered incurable by the medical profession. The thousands of authenticated testimonies on record furnish evidence that her followers continue to prove her teachings, and that the same religion by which Christ Jesus healed the sick, the sinful, and the sorrowing is demonstrable today.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

## Tribute

A great actress she is called: and so she is. Of that splendid school that produced real actors and actresses and not types.

It was before the performance that I sat talking with her in her dressing-room, watching that intricate and interesting process known as "making up."

And she was worth watching. Her gentle grace; the sweetly sudden smile, and lovely voice; the beautiful eyes, laughing or filled with deep tragedy according to the moment, can never be forgotten by those who have seen her act.

There came a knock at the door; and, at her invitation, a man entered.

He was stocky and of medium height He looked what he was—the manager of a provincial theater. The company was "on tour."

Seeing me there, he apologized for his interruption; but with charming courtesy she assured him of his welcome. Then with some trepidation he produced a very small bunch of Parma violets, the kind one buys from men in the street for sixpence.

"These are from my musical director," he said. "He asks you to accept them as a small tribute of his great admiration. He is not a rich man, and he has no other way of telling you. He hopes that the music has pleased you, for he chose the best he had."

She took them, and a gentle look came in her eyes.

"How sweet they are," she said smiling, and held them for me to smell their fragrance. "Will you thank him for me? And tell him I enjoyed his music very much."

When he had gone, she called her dresser. "Put them in water, Florence; I shall wear them presently," she said. "They will look best with the dress I wear in the last act."

It was the final night of the run and probably many more pretentious bouquets made their way into that dressing-room.

But I like to think of those little violets which, through a deep sincerity, won the high honor of being worn by a sweet and gracious woman.

M. A. S.

## Peace

The summer twilight softly claims the day
As sunset's veil of flame and gold fast fades
To dusky blue; then swiftly darkness raids
The world and night begins her solemn lay.
She sings of stardust crowns of jeweled light
From heaven's milky way; of cloudy hair
Which tumbles o'er the moon's pale face; of fair
Venus, the goddess of the sky in night.
She sings of pine-drenched winds whose cooling hands
Bring poignant, sweet relief; my heart is filled
With aching praise, and all the world is stilled,
For loveliness has loosed for me her bands.
And with this song all tumult seems to cease;
My consciousness is filled with rest and peace.

MARJORIE HATHAWAY.


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# Financial: Market Quotations

## Another Day Of Advancing Prices In Dull Trading

### Specialties Come to Front and Make Good Gains While Others Lag

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Stocks puffed up a bit today under a revival in some of the specialties and, while the trading volume was still at a minimum, sentiment apparently improved sufficiently to stiffen leading issues 1 to 2 or more points.

Grains and cotton were fairly steady, but not buoyant. The dollar sagged and recovered in foreign exchange dealings.

Bonds showed some improvement, although United States Government securities were still a little uneasy.

Despite dull trading, stocks retained advances of 1 to around 3 points recorded in the first hour. American Telephone, Western Union and United States Industrial Alcohol were 2 to 3 higher. General Motors and United States Steel firmed around a point each.

**Decline In Volume**

Notwithstanding the upward flurry of leading equities, commission houses expressed some disappointment at the pronounced decline in volume. With the reduced aggregates of recent sessions it was said that most of the larger firms were hard pressed to make expenses.

Administrative proponents in the financial district were highly encouraged by the Supreme Court decision sustaining the Minnesota law establishing a mortatorium on the foreclosure of mortgages. In some banking circles the decision was interpreted as indicating that the court would uphold the wide emergency powers conferred upon the President by Congress.

Word that increased quotas for United States products had been obtained from both France and Great Britain was also cheering to the followers of foreign trade indices. Hope was expressed that similar quota agreements would be made with other nations that are now holding somewhat aloof in their commercial relations with America.

**Government Bonds Easy**

While corporate bonds displayed a moderately better tone today, United States Governments continued to reflect a rather thin investment support.

Most of the federals were steady at the opening of the market and a few managed to get through the forenoon at slight gains. In the Treasury 3 and 3¼s, however, the tone was decidedly heavy in spite of some contraction in offerings as compared with the previous session. The former yielded close to ¾ of a point while the 3¼s gave up nearly ½ point. There were losses of 2-32s to 7-32s of a point in some other Treasury loans.

Prime ratings in the corporate division were generally firm, and a considerable number of secondary rails and utilities pushed up from fractions to around a point.

The principal gainers included Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Union Pacific 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Railway 4s, New York Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, and International Telephone debentures.

Some industrials also enjoyed better markets to the accompaniment of further forecasts of business gains during the first quarter of the year. The loans of most of the steel, rubber and oil companies were notably firm.

## Bank and Insurance Stocks

**New York Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | 22 | 25 | Lafayette | 5¼ | 8¼ |
| City | 23 | 26 | Manhattan | 25 | 28 |
| Commercial | 120 | 130 | Public | 23½ | 26½ |
| Fifth Av | 840 | 900 | Trade Bank | 20 | 30 |
| First, N Y | 1195 | 1250 | Yorkville | 30 | 40 |

**New York Trust Company Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bankers | 53 | 57 | Fulton | 225 | 250 |
| Banca C I | 143 | 160 | Guaranty | 257 | 277 |
| Bk NY&T | 283 | 310 | Irving | 14¾ | 17½ |
| Bronx | 4 | 7 | Kings Co | 1800 | 1900 |
| Brooklyn | 68 | 86 | Law Tle&G | 2 | 4 |
| Cn Hanover | 108 | 128 | M'facturers | 15 | 17½ |
| Chemical | 33 | 37 | New York | 76 | 86 |
| Continen | 3½ | 4¼ | Title Guar | 8¾ | 11 |
| Empire | 15¾ | 17¾ | Unit States | 1510 | 1520 |

**Boston Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Nat | 26 | 28 | Merchants | 245 | 270 |
| N Shawmut | 19½ | 22 | Second Nat | 83 | 90 |

**Chicago Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cent Repub | 1 | 2 | Harris T&S | 170 | 220 |
| Cont Ill Bk | 24½ | 27 | Northern Tr | 300 | 325 |
| First Nat | 92½ | 110 | | | |

**Insurance Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ætna Fire | 30½ | 34 | Home | 18 | 21 |
| Am Alliance | 14¼ | 16½ | North River | 14¼ | 16 |
| Gt Ameren | 14¾ | 17 | Spgfld Fire | 74 | 84 |
| Hartford | 39¼ | 43 | U S Fire | 33 | 33 |

## Chicago Board

**Wheat**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .84½ | .85½ | .84⅜ | .85 | + ¾ |
| July | .83⅜ | .84 | .83¼ | .83⅜ | + ⅜ |
| September | .84⅜ | .85½ | .84⅜ | .84⅝ | — ⅛ |

**Corn**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .51⅞ | .52¾ | .51⅞ | .52½ | + ¾ |
| July | .53¾ | .54¼ | .53⅜ | .54 | + ¾ |
| September | .55⅛ | .55⅜ | .55 | .55½ | + ⅜ |

**Oats**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .37½ | .37⅝ | .37¼ | .37⅜ | + ⅛ |
| July | .35⅞ | .36 | .35¾ | .35¾ | + ¼ |
| September | .34¾ | .34⅞ | .34½ | .34¾ | + ⅜ |

**Winnipeg Wheat**

| | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .66½ | .65¾ | .65⅞ | + ¼ |
| July | .66⅞ | .66⅜ | .66⅜ | + ¼ |

**Cotton Market Steady**

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—A somewhat reactionary tone showed itself in cotton today, but realizing was absorbed on early declines of 3 to 5 points and prices held generally steady later on continued trade and a little commission house buying. March contracts, after selling off to 10.67, rallied to 10.74, compared with 10.72 at the close yesterday, with the mid-afternoon market quiet and steady, net unchanged to 1 point lower.

**Wool Top Futures**

| | Open | Last | Net chg |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 106.00 | 106.40 | + .40 |
| March | 106.70 | 107.00 | + .40 |
| May | 108.00 | 108.00 | + .60 |
| July | 108.20 | 108.80 | + .80 |
| October | 108.50 | 109.00 | + .40 |

Tone at close, steady.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1933 High | 1933 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Jan. 9 | Last Jan. 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13¾ | 3 | | Adams Express | 500 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 6¾ |
| 21⅝ | 8 | 1 | Adams Millis | 100 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 12½ | 5¼ | | Addressograph | 400 | 8 | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 112 | 47½ | .3f | Air Reduction | 500 | 96⅛ | 95⅛ | 96⅛ | 96 |
| 4 | ½ | | Airway Elec App | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 33 | 11⅛ | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 2800 | 22¼ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21⅞ |
| 8¼ | ⅞ | | Alleghany Corp | 900 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3⅛ |
| 153 | 70¾ | 6 | Allied Chem | 900 | 146¾ | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| 26⅜ | 8 | | Allis Chalmers | 600 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | 16⅛ |
| 25 | 5¾ | | Alpha Port Cem | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 47⅝ | 18½ | 2 | Amerada | 600 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42½ |
| 35 | 7¼ | | Am Ag Ch Del | 800 | 26½ | 26 | 26 | 28¾ |
| 28½ | 8 | | Am Bank Note | 200 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| 63 | 23¾ | | Am Beet Sug pf | 30 | 47 | 47 | 47 | |
| 42½ | 9¼ | .60 | Am Brake S&F | 500 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | 29 |
| 100⅛ | 49½ | 4 | Am Can | 2800 | 95¾ | 94¾ | 95 | 94½ |
| 39¾ | 6⅛ | | Am Car & Fdry | 500 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | 23¾ |
| 14 | 1⅝ | | Am Chain | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 31½ | 3½ | | Am Chain pf | 200 | 21¾ | 21 | 21¾ | |
| 69⅞ | 13 | | Am Com Alcohol | 8600 | 55½ | 54⅜ | 54½ | 54 |
| 6 | 1 | | Am Encaustic T | 400 | 2¾ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2¾ |
| 19⅜ | 3⅞ | | Am & For Pow | 1600 | 8⅛ | 7⅜ | 7⅞ | 7¾ |
| 44⅞ | 7¼ | | Am & For Pow pf | 200 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 35¾ | 6⅛ | | Am & For Pow 6 | 500 | 13 | 12¼ | 13 | 12½ |
| 27¼ | 4⅜ | | Am & For Pw 2pf | 100 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 21½ | 4½ | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 200 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17½ |
| 17½ | 3¼ | | Am Ice | 400 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 57⅞ | 25 | 6 | Am Ice pf | 100 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 15⅛ | 4¼ | | Am International | 1600 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 34⅛ | 5⅞ | | Am Locomotive | 200 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27¼ |
| 63 | 17¾ | | Am Loco pf | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 23⅜ | 3⅛ | | Am Metal | 700 | 18⅞ | 18 | 18¼ | 18½ |
| 30½ | 17 | 1½ | Am News | 40 | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | 23⅜ |
| 19⅞ | 4 | | Am Power & Lt | 700 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ |
| 41⅜ | 9⅞ | 1½ | Am P&L 6% pf | 100 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 35 | 9 | 1¼ | Am P&L 5% pf | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 19 | 4⅝ | | Am Radiator | 4400 | 14¾ | 14 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ |
| 31⅞ | 5¾ | | Am Rolling Mill | 1400 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18⅛ | 18 |
| 4½ | ⅛ | | Am Ship & Com | 400 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 36¾ | 11½ | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 40 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | 21 |
| 53½ | 20¾ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 4300 | 43⅜ | 42¼ | 44⅝ | 42 |
| 95½ | 31 | | Am Smelt & R pf | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 73 | 20½ | | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 100 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| 27 | 4⅝ | | Am Steel Fdries | 900 | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | 20 |
| 47⅞ | 30 | 2f | Am Stores | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38½ |
| 74 | 21½ | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 400 | 48 | 47½ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ |
| 134¾ | 86½ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 7700 | 112⅞ | 109½ | 111½ | 109¼ |
| 377⅜ | 7 | | Am Type F pf | 20 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8 |
| 43¼ | 10⅞ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 800 | 15½ | 17 | 17½ | 17¼ |
| 80 | 35 | 6 | Am Wat Ipf | 100 | 58½ | 55½ | 55½ | |
| 17 | 3½ | | Am Woolen | 200 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅜ |
| 67½ | 22⅝ | | Am Woolen pf | 1400 | 64½ | 62¾ | 64½ | 62⅜ |
| 14¾ | ¾ | | Am Writ Pap pf | 100 | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¾ | |
| 22⅞ | 5 | | Anaconda Cop | 6300 | 14 | 13¼ | 13¾ | 13⅝ |
| 29¼ | 9¾ | 1 | Archer Daniels | 400 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26⅝ | 26¼ |
| 90 | 41 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 400 | 77½ | 77 | 77½ | 76¾ |
| 7¾ | 1⅛ | | Armour Ill A | 800 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 5 | ¾ | | Armour Ill B | 600 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 93 | 7 | | Armour Ill pf | 700 | 57¼ | 55½ | 55½ | 56 |
| 8½ | 2 | | Artloom Corp | 90 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 57⅞ | 31½ | | Art Metal Const | 70 | 5 | 3¾ | 5¾ | 6 |
| 5¼ | ¾ | | Asso Apparel Ind | 200 | 1¼ | 1 | 1 | |
| 20 | 3½ | | Asso Dry Goods | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 61½ | 18 | | Asso Dry G 1pf | 200 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 52½ |
| 80 | 34⅝ | | Atchison T&SF | 3100 | 57 | 55 | 55¾ | 55 |
| 79¾ | 50 | 3.30 | Atchison pf | 500 | 71 | 70½ | 71 | 70¼ |
| 59 | 16½ | | Atl Coast Line | 800 | 41¼ | 40 | 40½ | 39½ |
| 32½ | 12⅜ | 1 | Atl Refining | 1400 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28¾ | 28 |
| 39⅛ | 9 | | Atlas Powder | 200 | 35⅝ | 35⅞ | 35¾ | 35¼ |
| 83½ | 60 | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 10 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83½ |
| 84⅜ | 31 | 2 | Auburn Auto | 4900 | 50½ | 47¾ | 48½ | 49¼ |
| 16⅜ | 5½ | | Aviation Corp Del | 2100 | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7¾ |
| | | | —B— | | | | | |
| 17⅝ | 3½ | | Baldwin Loco | 2800 | 11¼ | 11 | 11⅛ | 11 |
| 60 | 9½ | | Baldwin Loco pf | 100 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 |
| 37⅞ | 8¼ | | Balt & Ohio | 2500 | 23⅜ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | 22½ |
| 39½ | 9½ | | Balt & Ohio pf | 200 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 99⅞ | 68¼ | 6½ | Bamberger pf | 20 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | |
| 41⅜ | 20 | 2 | Bangor & Aroos | 400 | 40½ | 39½ | 40½ | |
| 110 | 68⅝ | 7 | Bangor & Ar pf | 10 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | |
| 7¼ | ⅜ | | Barker Bros | 60 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 24¼ | 5⅛ | | Barker Bros pf | 100 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16⅛ | |
| 11 | 3 | | Barnsdall A | 1400 | 7⅛ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 7¾ |
| 27 | 7 | | Beatrice Cream | 200 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 12½ | 3½ | | Belding Heml | 200 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 101¼ | 62¼ | 5.86 | Belg Nat Rys ppf | 400 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | |
| 15 | 8⅛ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Loan | 600 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | 14¼ |
| 21¼ | 6⅛ | | Bendix Aviation | 3100 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16¾ | 16¼ |
| 33⅛ | 9 | | Best & Co | 600 | 27⅜ | 26½ | 27⅜ | 26⅛ |
| 49¼ | 10⅛ | | Bethlehem Steel | 9100 | 36⅜ | 35¾ | 38¾ | 35½ |
| 82 | 25¼ | | Beth Steel pf | 600 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 66¼ |
| 29½ | 6⅝ | | Bigelow Sanford | 480 | 30⅞ | 28¾ | 30⅞ | |
| 19⅛ | 3½ | | Blaw Knox | 1100 | 12 | 11½ | 12⅝ | 11⅜ |
| 58½ | 9½ | 2 | Bohn Alum & Br | 800 | 57 | 56 | 56 | 56⅞ |
| 37⅜ | 18 | 1.60 | Borden | 2100 | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20½ | 20⅜ |
| 22¼ | 5½ | .25e | Borg Warner | 1200 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 21 | 20¾ |
| 14⅝ | 2⅜ | .25b | Briggs Mfg | 2900 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12⅛ |
| 41¼ | 21¾ | | Brooklyn Man T | 1100 | 32⅝ | 32 | 32 | 31½ |
| 83½ | 64 | | Brooklyn M T pf | 100 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | |
| 9⅜ | 3½ | | Brooklyn Queens | 300 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 4⅞ |
| 88½ | 60 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 100 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | |
| 12⅞ | 2 | | Bucyrus Erie | 1400 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | |
| 72 | 20½ | 2 | Bucyrus E pf | 40 | 64 | 63½ | 64 | |
| 19⅜ | 2¾ | | Bucyrus Scy pf | 2100 | 11 | 10 | 10½ | |
| 5⅜ | 1 | | Budd Wheel | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 13¼ | 2½ | | Bullard | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 5 | ⅞ | | Bulova Watch | 400 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| 13 | 1¾ | | Burns Bros pf | 30 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| 20⅞ | 6⅛ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 700 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15⅜ |
| 11⅞ | 2¼ | | Butte Cop & Zinc | 100 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 43¼ | 8½ | | Byers | 300 | 22¾ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22 |
| 80 | 30⅛ | 2 | Byers pf | 20 | 48 | 48 | 48 | |
| | | | —C— | | | | | |
| 34¾ | 7¾ | | Calif Packing | 500 | 19⅞ | 19⅜ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 2¼ | ⅛ | | Callahan Z & L | 400 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | ⅞ |
| 9⅜ | 2 | | Calumet & Hecla | 300 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 |
| 41⅞ | 7½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 300 | 25 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ |
| 20⅞ | 7½ | | Canadian Pacific | 10400 | 15⅜ | 14⅝ | 15¼ | 14½ |
| 35½ | 14 | 1f | Cannon Mills | 100 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 103½ | 30½ | | Case Thresh | 1500 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 65⅛ |
| 86¼ | 91 | 4 | Case Thresh pf | 20 | 69½ | 69⅜ | 69½ | 68⅞ |
| 29¾ | 5½ | | Caterpillar Trac | 1000 | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | 24 |
| 4⅜ | ⅜ | | Celotex vtc | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 58⅞ | 4½ | | Celanese Corp | 11300 | 35⅞ | 34¾ | 35¼ | 34¾ |
| 5⅞ | ½ | | Celotex Co | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 44¾ | 5⅞ | | Cerro de Pasco | 2400 | 34¼ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33½ |
| 52½ | 14⅞ | ½ | Chesapeake Corp | 200 | 35 | 34½ | 35 | |
| 49¼ | 24⅜ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 1800 | 40⅜ | 39¾ | 39⅞ | 39⅝ |
| 8½ | ½ | — | Chi & E Ill pf | 200 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 14⅜ | 2¼ | | Chi & Gt W pf | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 11½ | ¼ | | Chi Mill & St P | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4¼ |
| 18¾ | 1½ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 1900 | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7 |
| 16 | 1¼ | | Chi & N'western | 1000 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7¼ | 7 |
| 12⅜ | 2⅛ | | Chi Pneu Tool | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 2 | | Chi Rock Isl & P | 500 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3¼ |
| 15 | 2⅞ | | Chi Ri&P 6% | 200 | 4½ | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 |
| 19½ | 2½ | | Chi Ri&P 7% | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 4½ | 5¼ |
| 10⅛ | 2 | | Childs Company | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 57⅜ | 7¾ | 2 | Chrysler | 97200 | 54½ | 51⅞ | 52 | 52⅜ |
| 25 | 7¼ | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 100 | 17¾ | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | 17⅜ |
| 5¼ | ⅜ | | City Stores 2A vtc | 500 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | |
| 3⅜ | ⅛ | | City Stores | 700 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 8½ | 1½ | | City Stores A | 200 | 4 | 3¾ | 4 | |
| 2⅛ | ⅛ | | City Stores vtc | 1000 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 41½ | 10 | 1 | Cluett Peabody | 200 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 22⅜ | 7 | | Colgate-Palm-P | 1200 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 26 | 3 | | Collins & Aikman | 400 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | 18 |
| 17⅜ | 2⅞ | | Colo Fuel & Ir | 200 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 28½ | 9 | .50a | Columbia Gas | 2300 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 74½ | 40 | 5 | Columbia G pf B | 20 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 28 | 6⅝ | | Columbia Pic vtc | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 19¼ | 4 | | Comm Credit | 2300 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 25 | 18½ | 1¾ | Comm Cr 7% pf | 30 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 39½ | 16 | 3 | Comm Cred A | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 43¼ | 18 | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 1500 | 36⅞ | 36½ | 36⅞ | 36¼ |
| 57¼ | 9 | .60 | Comm Solvents | 13900 | 31¾ | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 6½ | 1¼ | | Comwlth & So | 9200 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 60½ | 17⅜ | 6 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 1000 | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25⅞ | 24½ |
| 27⅜ | 7⅜ | 1 | Congoleum Nairn | 400 | 23⅜ | 23 | 23⅜ | 23¼ |
| 5¾ | 1¾ | | Consol Film Ind | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 5⅞ | | Consol Film Ind pf | 800 | 13½ | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11¾ |
| 64⅛ | 34 | 3 | Consol Gas | 5300 | 37½ | 36⅜ | 36¾ | 36¼ |
| 99 | 81½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 300 | 85 | 84¾ | 85 | 84½ |
| 5½ | 1½ | | Consol Laundries | 100 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2⅛ |
| 14¾ | 5 | | Consol Oil | 7100 | 10 | 9¾ | 9⅞ | 9¾ |
| 3¼ | ¼ | | Consol Textile | 500 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 4½ | 1¼ | | Container B | 300 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅝ |
| 3½ | ½ | | Cont Baking B | 200 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 4 | 1 | | Cont Motors | 1400 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 78⅜ | 35¼ | 2½ | Cont Insurance | 300 | 24¾ | 24 | 24 | 23½ |
| 19⅜ | 4⅞ | | Cont Oil | 2900 | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅞ | 16¾ |
| 99⅛ | 45⅝ | 3 | Corn Products | 1500 | 74¼ | 72¾ | 74¼ | 72⅝ |
| 7⅝ | 2⅜ | | Cosden Oil | 400 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 3⅞ |
| 14¾ | 2¼ | | Crosley Radio | 200 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8 |
| 65 | 14¼ | | Crown Cork & S | 300 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29⅜ |
| 38½ | 24½ | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 100 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | |
| 53 | 16 | 4 | Crown Will P 1pf | 20 | 47 | 47 | 47 | |
| 8½ | 1 | | Crown Zellerbach | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | | Cuba Co | 300 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅛ |
| 11½ | 1⅛ | | Cuban Am Sug | 700 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 50 | 16 | | Cuban Am S pf | 50 | 21 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 21 |
| 32¼ | 6⅝ | | Curtis Publshg | 400 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13½ | |
| 66 | 30 | .50b | Curtis Pub pf | 300 | 46½ | 46 | 46½ | 45⅞ |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | | Curtiss-Wright | 3900 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 8 | 2 | | Curtiss-Wright A | 900 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 21 | 4¼ | | Cutler Hammer | 100 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| | | | —D— | | | | | |
| 18⅜ | 6¼ | .20 | Deere & Co pf | 500 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11½ |
| 49 | 5¾ | | Deere & Co | 3500 | 28⅛ | 26⅜ | 27⅜ | 26⅜ |
| 93⅜ | 37⅜ | | Del & Hudson | 1200 | 55⅞ | 54⅜ | 55⅛ | 53½ |
| 46 | 17¼ | | Del Lack & W | 2400 | 23⅞ | 22¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅛ |
| 19¾ | 2 | | Denver R G pf | 500 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 16 | 1½ | | Det & Macg pf | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 29½ | 17½ | 1 | Diamond Match | 200 | 27⅛ | 27 | 27⅛ | 26⅝ |
| 31 | 26⅛ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 100 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29¼ |
| 39½ | 12 | 1.25f | Dome Mines | 2100 | 35¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34½ |
| 18¼ | 10¼ | .75 | Douglas A | 16400 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 16¾ |
| 96⅞ | 32⅛ | 2 | du Pont de Nem | 13600 | 92⅞ | 91¾ | 92 | 90⅞ |
| 117 | 97½ | 6 | *du Pont deb | 1200 | 116 | 116 | 116 | |
| 102⅛ | 85 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| | | | —E— | | | | | |
| 10 | 1⅛ | | Eastern Rail Mill | 100 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 89¾ | 46 | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 500 | 80¼ | 80 | 80 | 79¼ |
| 18 | 3½ | | Eaton Mfg | 700 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 5¼ | ⅜ | | Elkingon Schild | 300 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 27½ | 10 | | Elec Auto-Lite | 1100 | 19 | 18¼ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 8¼ | 1 | | Elec Boat | 2200 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 3⅜ |
| 4½ | 1 | | Elec & Mus Ind | 4300 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 15⅜ | 3½ | | Elec Pow & Lt | 900 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4¾ |
| 36½ | 7½ | | Elec Pow & Lt pf | 300 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| 54 | 21 | 2 | Elec Sto Battery | 200 | 45¼ | 44½ | 45¼ | |
| 62⅞ | 26 | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 100 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 123 | 107 | 7 | Endicott John pf | 150 | 122 | 120 | 122 | |
| 49⅞ | 11 | | Engineers PS ww | 100 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11 |
| 13⅜ | 6½ | 1 | Equitable Off Big | 700 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 25¾ | 3¾ | | Erie RR | 300 | 15 | 14⅜ | 15 | 13⅞ |
| 29½ | 4½ | | Erie RR 1pf | 100 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 18¾ | 3 | | Eureka Vacuum | 100 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7½ |
| 10 | ⅞ | | Evans Products | 2700 | 10⅛ | 9½ | 9¾ | 9½ |
| 11½ | 3½ | ¼ | Exchange Buffet | 20 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | | —F— | | | | | |
| 42½ | 10 | | Fairbanks M pf | 50 | 32 | 30½ | 30½ | 31 |
| 60 | 33 | 6 | Fed Lt & Tr pf | 20 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 11¾ | ¾ | | Fed Motor Tr | 300 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | |
| 6¾ | 1⅜ | | Fed Water Serv | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 36 | 10¼ | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24½ |
| 36½ | 9⅛ | .40 | Firestone T & R | 1200 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18½ | 18¼ |
| 70¾ | 43 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 500 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 56¼ |
| 18⅜ | 7½ | | Florsheim Shoe A | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 16 | 6¼ | | Food Mach | 300 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 23 | 4⅛ | | Foster-Wheeler | 500 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | |
| 26¼ | 13⅜ | .95e | Fourth Nat Inv | 400 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ | 19½ |
| 23⅜ | 2 | | Foundation | 700 | 13¾ | 12⅜ | 13¾ | |
| 19 | 12 | | Fox Film pf | 200 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 49⅝ | 16 | 2 | Freeport Texas | 400 | 43¾ | 43½ | 43½ | 43⅞ |
| 31 | 9 | | Fuller pr pf | 10 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| | | | —G— | | | | | |
| 20⅜ | 6½ | | Gamewell | 20 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 12 | 2⅜ | | Gen Am Inv | 500 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅝ |
| 43¼ | 13¾ | 1 | Gen Am Trans | 1900 | 34⅞ | 34 | 34⅜ | 34⅛ |
| 27 | 4⅝ | | Gen Asphalt | 600 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15½ | |
| 20⅞ | 10½ | 1 | Gen Baking | 300 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅜ |
| 10½ | 2¼ | | Gen Bronze | 100 | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅞ |
| 46 | 6½ | .. | Gen Cable pf | 200 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | .. |
| 30¼ | 10½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 8600 | 19¾ | 19 | 19¼ | 18¾ |
| 13¼ | 10⅞ | .60 | Gen Electric sp | 500 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 39½ | 21 | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 2700 | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 34½ |
| 2⅞ | ½ | | Gen Gas & E A | 700 | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ | ¾ |
| 16½ | 3¼ | | Gen G & E cv pf | 200 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 71 | 35½ | 3 | Gen Mills | 200 | 62½ | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62½ |
| 35¾ | 10 | 1 | Gen Motors | 28200 | 35 | 34¼ | 34⅜ | 33⅞ |
| 95 | 65½ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 300 | 91 | 90⅜ | 90⅝ | 90⅜ |
| 17 | 3¼ | .15 | Gen Print Ink | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 82 | 31 | 6 | Gen Print Ink pf | 20 | 75½ | 75¼ | 75½ | |
| 8¼ | 2 | | Gen Pub Service | 400 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 49½ | 13¼ | 1 | Gen Ry Signal | 200 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅝ | 33⅜ |
| 44⅝ | ⅝ | | Gen Realty | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1¾ |
| 20¼ | 7⅝ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 1300 | 9½ | 8⅞ | 9¼ | 8⅞ |
| 7⅝ | ¾ | | Gimbel Bros | 600 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | |
| 20 | 3¾ | .25e | Glidden | 1600 | 16½ | 16½ | 16⅜ | 15⅝ |
| 16 | 3 | | Gobel (Adolf) | 3300 | 7⅜ | 6¾ | 7¼ | 6⅞ |
| 27⅝ | 12 | 1.20 | *Gold Dust | 900 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| 103 | 99½ | 6 | Gold Dust pf | 100 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| 21½ | 3 | | Goodrich | 1200 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | 12⅜ |
| 47½ | 9 | | Goodyear | 1500 | 34⅜ | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 34 |
| 80¼ | 26¾ | 2 | Goodyear 1pf | 600 | 75½ | 75 | 75½ | 75 |
| 8⅝ | 1 | | Graham Paige | 2900 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 10⅛ | 3⅜ | | Grand Union | 300 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 36½ | 15¾ | 1 | Grant (WT) | 100 | 34½ | 34¼ | 34½ | 35½ |
| 33⅜ | 4⅝ | | Great Nor pf | 3800 | 19⅜ | 19 | 19½ | 18⅜ |
| 16⅜ |

# Financial: News and Comment

## France Modifies Tariff in Behalf Of United States

### Quadruples Previously Announced Quotas on American Goods

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—The United States has obtained preferential tariff treatment in the new French quotas exempting American imports from the drastic bargaining feature instituted at the first of the year.

Import quotas on American goods were set at the same as those for 1932, while three-quarters of the quota on imports from other countries will be withheld in an attempt to force those countries to buy more French goods.

The previously announced quota on American goods was, in fact, multiplied by four, replacing those importations on the 1932 level.

The new increased quotas on the most important American industrial products to be sold here will be as follows for the first three months of 1934:

Automobiles—138 tons.
Automobile chassis—12 tons.
Automobile bodies—128 tons.
Automobile tires and tubes—87 tons.
Internal combustion machines and turbines—344 tons.
Road machinery—102 tons.
Tractors—425 tons.
Sewing machines—224 tons.
Metal working machines—9 tons.
Automobile parts—376 tons.
Metal furniture—39 tons.
Radio sets—94 tons.
Radio tubes—10 tons.
Photographic films—48 pounds.
Motion picture films, sensitized—2730 pounds.
Toys with mechanical movements—3555 pounds.

France notified the Government at Washington immediately of the increase in the quotas.

## Nonferrous Metals Inclined to Drop Into Lower Levels

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Prices of the nonferrous metals have been inclined to sag in price. Lead was cut $3 a ton after a month of price stability. Zinc is down another $1 a ton, a complete drop of $4 on this movement. Copper prices are a shade easier in Europe.

In the case of lead and zinc supplies have become rather burdensome. Surplus stocks of lead had increased 13,000 tons in November or about 30,000 tons in three months.

The new government purchasing plan for silver, paying 64½c an ounce, may also stimulate too much production of the baser metals which are associated with silver in the natural state. This has been the experience of Canadian mining companies.

Prices of tin and silver have been comparatively steady over a week.

Though copper prices in Europe have sagged 10 to 20 points the domestic market has held remarkably firm at 8¼c a pound. Purchasing has been extremely light.

## Smaller Exports of Wheat and Corn

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Dec. 30, 1933, totaled 2,969,374 bushels, as compared with 4,139,838 bushels in the previous week and 5,451,460 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 106,850,009 bushels, as compared with 167,807,788 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Corn exports were 9000 bushels, compared with 8000 bushels in the preceding week and 63,040 bushels last year. For the season corn exports totaled 307,000 bushels, as compared with 3,682,456 bushels for the like period in the previous year.

## Drop in Exports From Russian Black Sea Ports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Exports from Russian Black Sea ports passing Istanbul during the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1933, amounted to 8,107,001 long tons compared with 8,602,944 tons in the preceding year, a drop of about 6 per cent, according to a report to the Commerce Department. Russian exports passing Istanbul during November, 1933, totaled 1,101,670 long tons, compared with 772,820 tons in the corresponding month of 1932, an increase of 42 per cent.

During the 11-month period January to November, 1933, 1,176,903 tons of cereals were exported compared with 1,440,306 tons in 1932, a decline of approximately 26 per cent. Shipments of petroleum products declined from 4,794,101 tons in 1932 to 4,067,317 tons in 1933, or about 15 per cent, while exports of minerals increased from 1,706,831 to 2,107,205 tons, or about 24 per cent.

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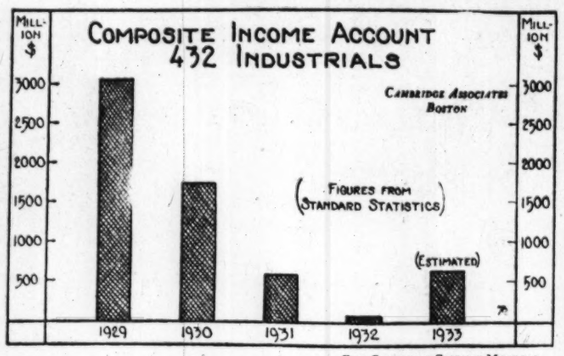
## Good Comeback Made By Industrial Firms




THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE extent to which economic recovery has affected industrial corporations is well evidenced by the above chart. Preliminary estimate by Standard Statistics indicates that net of 432 industrial corporations surveyed will be approximately equal to $653,000,000 after fixed charges. This is, of course, in striking contrast to the year 1932 when the same corporations were barely out of the red in total. Moreover, it exceeds the net recorded in 1931, when $598,000,000 was shown.

That there is still a long way to go can be seen when we consider that in 1929 profits exceeded $3,000,000,000, or slightly less than five times those shown for 1933. An objective which may be reached, or nearly reached, in 1934, however, would be the showing for 1930, when $1,700,000,000 was recorded.

## The World's Business

### *The Budget*

LAST Tuesday we ventured the prediction that "the President has swung over to the view that the best way to engineer economic recovery is by bold government spending. This will be signalized in the forthcoming budget." The conversion was registered with a bang. President Roosevelt has attained a marked success. Anybody who could make the insurgent Republicans and Wall Street tolerably satisfied must be a political genius. Yet this has been the result. The insurgents had threatened to propose a $10,000,000,000 bond issue for recovery. President Roosevelt, once a budget balancer and a soft pedaler of public works expenditures, has stolen their thunder. By sticking to loan money for his recovery expenses he has also made Wall Street feel more comfortable. Nobody has given a thought to the problem of paying back the recovery debt. Perhaps the reason is that everybody knows that so much of it can be canceled by the stroke of the pen which will revalue the dollar price of America's gold reserves.

* * *

### *Exaggeration*

The budget is unique in more senses than one. Budgeteers in times like these generally overestimate receipts and underestimate expenses. Hence the depression fact that deficits have always been higher than expected. Yet President Roosevelt seems to have under-estimated receipts. As for expenses, well, it will be as difficult to raise a billion a month till June as to spend it. The money is available all right, but the Treasury does not possess the requisite organization to put through such colossal financing. Moreover, suitable contracts are not easy to find, pass upon, blueprint, and let. Next June, therefore, there will probably be some political capital to be gained in the conservative East by stressing how much of the budget expenditure has been "saved"!

* * *

### *War Debts*

A well-known Briton said to me some time ago: "I am convinced that if the President were to go to the people and plead for a war debt settlement satisfactory to us he could put it over." A satisfactory settlement meant, a 10 to 25 per cent settlement. I remarked that the hypothesis was beside the point, as there did not seem to be the slightest possibility that the President would not do so. This summer he knew that he would have to keep all his influence at the service of his recovery program. When the farm debt problem ceases to be a live issue in the West, then the war debts will be admittedly dead, but not before.

* * *

### *Transfer Problem*

In conversation the other day a newspaper commentator said, "In the war debts the ground has been taken from under my feet. I have always insisted that the payment of war debts was rendered impossible by the lack of sufficient New York exchange. I can't say that now—with the supply of exchange becoming an embarrassing flood to foreigners!" By which he meant that the old trade shortage of dollars on the international market has been replaced by the plethora of American money holders' dollars seeking refuge abroad. It was perhaps always a mistake to subordinate the political non-collectibility of war debts to their economic non-collectibility. War debts have never ceased to be a political problem. They became even more so when German reparations were reduced to 10 cents on the dollar at Lausanne.

* * *

### *Downright Ignorance*

All the perplexities, confusion, and distress in America arise, not from defects in the Constitution, not from want of honor or virtue, so much as from downright ignorance of the nature of coin, credit, and circulation—John Adams, writing to Thomas Jefferson.

* * *

### *Fiscal Invention*

The tariff used to be an agent for doing one of two things: either for raising revenue or for encouraging infant industries. Now of course it is aimed at keeping out any goods which would interfere with the current quest for self-sufficiency. The price of such isolation is loss of customs revenue. France has recently tried to repair such a loss without going back to the old system. It is wedded to the restriction of many of its imports to a certain quota for division among the supplying nations. Who shall get the trade among the individual importers? This is decided by licensing, and a license naturally becomes of value. So the French customs office has started to sell import licenses by auction to the highest bidders. The ways of making foreign trade more difficult are as ingenious as they are legion.

* * *

### *Direct Loans*

The quip has long been current that the Government is monopolizing recovery. In the main it has application to the utilities, which are now faced with active government competition. But the signs seem to portend that the Administration will soon begin to make loans direct to industry. Eighteen months ago the Federal Reserve System was equipped to make such loans, but the authority was hedged around with so many qualifications that little came of it. Besides, industry was unwilling to borrow. It was a great mistake that the Reserve System was not endowed with a direct-lending power when it was first set up. Then it could have resisted the credit deflation which swept over the country beginning three years ago. All it could do to offset that deflation was to intensify the availability of its money to its only customer, the banks. But these institutions were perhaps more unwilling to lend in those early depression days than business was to borrow, and the public was treated to the spectacle of Federal Reserve money dammed against employment.

* * *

### *Silver*

Many people have been deluded by the propaganda alleging the wonderful benefits that would accrue to China from high silver. They will thus be shocked by the statement credited to Chinese economists by the Monitor's China correspondent:

> Those who are actively encouraging remonetization of silver by the United States and other American nations believe that the consequent increase in the purchasing power of silver will greatly increase the buying power of China in world markets. . . All available evidence indicates that the exact opposite is true. Rising purchasing power of silver will cause the internal price level in China to decline, will bring about severe business depression in China, and will reduce Chinese imports of foreign goods.

Of course, but, such has been the potency of western propaganda, that even such a denial will scarcely be credited. The facts are very simple. China is the only great country left on the silver standard. As silver goes up, so does Chinese exchange with the rest of the world. Rising exchange always has a tendency to express itself in lower prices. There is no need to elaborate this point at a time when the United States is trying to put down dollar exchange in order to put up prices at home. Lower prices in China would retard the business activity which has been stimulated in the past three years by low silver. All the time that the silver men were crying that China was prostrate as the result of low silver, the exact opposite was true.

* * *

### *J. M. Keynes*

President Roosevelt diverged from the Keynesian way in his gold purchase policy, as is evident from the following extract from Mr. Keynes' last open letter to the President. "The recent gyrations of the dollar have looked to me more like a gold standard on the booze than the ideal managed currency of my dreams."

H. B. E.

## Shoe Industry Head Declares NRA Is Big Help

### Tells 5000 Dealers to Coöperate in Enforcing Rules

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9—Urging shoe men of the United States to cooperate to the fullest degree in enforcing the codes under the NRA in every locality, Mr. A. H. Gueting of Philadelphia, their president, opened the twenty-third annual convention of the National Shoe Retailers Association Monday. He declared the codes promulgated for the shoe industry will remove "trickery, opportunism, predatory price-cutting and unfair practices."

To the 5000 shoe dealers present, Mr. Gueting said the day of laissez-faire economics was a thing of the past. A robust collectivism has taken the place of the individualism of pioneer times, he said, predicting under the new order business would flourish as never before. He said he believed that by May or June of this year, decided manifestations of normal business would be in evidence.

In answering the objection that under the NRA codes, the small dealer suffers discrimination and often a virtual ousting from business, Mr. Gueting said that persons who raise such complaints do not investigate the question fully. He found the reverse to be true because, he said, the small retailer under the codes is protected by being put on an equal competive footing. He disposed of the question whether the costs of NRA adherence should be included in selling prices by announcing that such increases were expected not only by those in the industry but by the public.

Not all the opening day was devoted to serious problems as an exhibit of shoes of the great and near great of some 200 years attracted much attention. Among the famous whose footgear was on display were: King Henry IV of France, Mary Queen of Scots, Lafayette, and Mrs. Tom Thumb.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—Sales increases ranging up to 50 per cent over a year ago were reported today by Eastern Manufacturers here to attend the annual convention of the National Shoe Retailers' Association.

G. S. Johnston of E. E. Taylor Corporation of Boston said there was more definite buying at the convention and a greater interest than he had ever seen. He estimated the company's orders for the first two days of the convention were 50 per cent greater than a year ago.

A. D. Bourneuf, sales manager of Bancroft - Walker of Waltham, Mass., said sales were "much better" than at last year's convention.

Other Eastern Manufacturers reporting increased sales included George E. Keith & Co., Brockton, Mass., more than 15 per cent; Diamond Shoe Company of Boston, Laird Shober & Co., of Philadelphia, and Louis H. Salvage Shoe Company of Manchester, N. H., 20 per cent.

## Pig Iron Output Gains 52 Per Cent In 1933 Over 1932

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Pig iron production in 1933, according to final figures compiled by the Iron Age, showed a gain of 52 per cent over 1932 as compared with an estimated increase of 71 per cent in steel ingot output. The pig iron total for the year was 13,208,190 tons, compared with 8,686,443 tons for 1932.

December output was 1,177,484 tons, compared with 1,085,239 tons in November. The daily rate, at 37,983 tons, showed a gain of 5 per cent over the November average of 36,174 tons.

Raw steel production has declined to 31 per cent from 37 per cent a week ago. Increases are reported from only two producing centers, Cleveland and Detroit, the former's rate having risen three points to 50 per cent and the latter's seven points to 57 per cent.

Operations are off seven points to 21 per cent at Pittsburgh, six points to 34 per cent at Chicago, two points to 29 per cent in eastern Pennsylvania, eight points to 30 per cent in the Valleys, two points to 41 per cent at Buffalo and 15 points to 35 per cent in the Wheeling area. Production in the Birmingham district is unchanged at 50 per cent of capacity.

## Says N. Y. Chamber Not Against Roosevelt Plans

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Mr. James Brown, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, objected yesterday to the "growing impression" that the chamber had been working against the policies of President Roosevelt since it adopted its "gold standard and recovery" resolutions. He contended that the chamber, among whose members are leaders in the steel, oil, coal, textile and other industries, have stood squarely behind the President as witnessed by their coöperation with the NRA.

## Federal Land Bank Bonds Not Covered by Guarantee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said in a statement today that the proposed federal guarantee of the principal of the administration's $2,000,000,000 bond issue would not embrace federal land bank bonds now held by the public.

The federal land bank issue amounts to $1,000,000,000.

## Make Bond Payments Vary With the Cost of Living

### Vanderlip Advances Scheme for a Commodity Bond —Would Introduce Old Age Annuities—Praises Budget and Thinks Inflation Voided

By Marjory Robinson

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—In an interview on the new fiscal situation confronting the Roosevelt Administration, Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York from 1909 to 1919, when he retired, expounded to this correspondent today his plan for a "commodity bond" and for old-age annuities.

He began by denying the suggestion that the colossal budget figures were dangerous.

"A billion dollars has come to be a unit in government finance," Mr. Vanderlip said. "A billion dollars is a huge amount of money. I recollect the first year I was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the first McKinley Administration, the expenses of government totaled $395,000,000, which looks like odd pocket change compared to the $10,569,000,000 that is contemplated for the year ending next June.

"The collected figures for the year's expenditure have undoubtedly proven a shock, although anyone realistically following the expansion of the various government funds might easily have arrived at about this figure.

"Is the amount so large that we need to be frightened? I do not believe so. I say that in spite of the fact that I have most serious respect for $1,000,000,000 and do not lightly juggle with such a unit.

"If the expenditure of these vast sums is truly laying a foundation for a return to a normal volume of general business conducted with normal profits, we can stand the weight of taxation which the increased indebtedness entails without serious embarrassment.

**Recoverable Expenditure**

Mr. Vanderlip added that the public should bear in thought that a considerable part of the budget expenditure is recoverable.

"The investment in preferred stock of banks would probably almost all be good," he continued. "Most of the loans that had been made to railroads and financial organizations would be repaid. We were getting something worth while in some of the civic works expenditures. The public works expenditures were undoubtedly extravagant and not greatly needed, but the waste was by no means comparable to the waste in the manufacture of ammunition for a war."

"Can the Government float the bonds that will be necessary?" he was asked.

"Undoubtedly," replied the financier.

"Will the Government credit be injured?" this correspondent persisted.

"Not injured in the sense that it will become doubtful," was the quick response. "The Government may have to pay higher interest rates as necessitous borrowers always do."

"Is it fair to ask investors to buy Government bonds when it is possible that the Government will use a printing press to pay the interest and the final principal of those bonds?"

Mr. Vanderlip asked the question himself, and then added, "That is a risk that should make any investor hesitate. Personally I do not believe there is much danger that we shall start a printing press inflation. There is no need for it and the results would be unhappy, if not disastrous."

**Commodity Bond**

"There is a way of guarding the investor against repaying his loan in dollars of little value. It would be feasible and fair for the Government to put forward a commodity bond, that is to say, a bond, the interest and final principal of which would be repaid by a varying number of dollars, so that the dollars the investor received would always have the same purchasing power computed by the cost of living index that the dollars he parted with had.

"Let us say the face of such a bond was for $1000 and it bore a nominal rate of 3½ per cent interest. If the cost of living index advanced to 105, compared to 100 at the date the bond was issued, the interest payment would be 105 per cent of the nominal interest; if the cost of living index declined to 95, the investor would receive only as many dollars as 95 per cent of the nominal interest payable. The final payment of principal would vary from the $1000 face of the bond by whatever amount the cost of living index rose above or fell below the point at which it stood when the bond was put out and the investor parted with his money.

"Such an arrangement would entail no change in our form of currency. It would involve no rubber or 'baloney' dollar. It would just be a fair contract for the Government to make with investors.

**Old Age Annuities**

Mr. Vanderlip went on to elaborate another plan which he strongly commended to the Administration. He prefaced the suggestion by saying, "It will probably shock The Christian Science Monitor readers more than the readers of any other journal, but I would very much like to have the reaction of a group of readers of the high moral standard which characterizes the Monitor's clientele.

"The gambling spirit is inherent in human nature. I have reflected on how that spirit might be used to good purpose and really harnessed to sound thrift.

"There are moral objections, I know, to getting something for nothing. I have strong economic objections to gambling on the ground that the winnings are uneconomically apt to be frittered away.

"The proposal I would make would be that the Government should father a scheme for old-age annuities which should at the same time offer an opportunity for an almost universal desire to 'take a chance.' The plan would work in this way:

"There could be put on sale at every post office postal cards which could be bought for $1 each. The name of the proposed beneficiary would be inscribed with the beneficiary's address upon the postal card and upon a stub which the purchaser would tear off. The postal card would be dropped in the mail box. On its arrival in Washington, all the cards received each day would be placed in a receptacle, and for each 1000 cards, one would be drawn at a public drawing. The winners would be given an old-age annuity beginning at 60 years. The size of the annuity would vary with the age of the winner and the number of years lapsing before the annuity began. All prospective annuitants who passed on before reaching 60 would receive nothing, as the object would be protection in old age and not insurance or protection of dependents.

"To meet the objection that one might pay out dollars for a beneficiary and never get anything back, I would provide that when one had accumulated 100 stubs in the name of the same beneficiary, a repayment of $100 to that beneficiary would be made at the age of 60.

"While this plan has some of the bad connotation of a lottery, it is unlike any lottery that ever was projected. Every dollar that was paid in would, with its interest accumulations, be paid out to beneficiaries. There would be no "rake-off" for the Government or anyone else. The money that was paid in would be invested in government bonds. Every prospective annuitant would have an interest in the maintenance and financial solvency of the Government. The daily demand for the investment of these funds would be a sustaining factor in the market for government bonds.

**Mr. Vanderlip's Experience**

Mr. Vanderlip spoke out of a richness of financial experience unsurpassed in the United States. His 10 years as president of the National City Bank constitute merely one item in his career. Before that he was in the Treasury. Then he went back to government service during wartime as chairman of the war-savings movement. It was while he was in this latter position that he conceived the annuity scheme. "War Savings Stamps," he explained, "were in denominations of 25 cents each, and when accumulated on a card to the amount of $5, formed a method for saving small amounts and receiving a modest interest on them from the Government. In the 12 months from the first day that these war savings stamps were placed on sale, we sold just over $1,000,000,000 worth of them—4,000,000,000 stamps. This was done with the sharpest competition from the pressure to sell $50 Liberty bonds. The money was the loose change in people's pockets. It was saved this way instead of being spent for ice-cream sodas and other trifles.

"I believe the plan that I have suggested, instead of being a nefarious lottery to stimulate gambling, would really stimulate thrift, would provide old-age pensions for millions of people, would be a sustaining force for government credit and would help market the bonds that must now be marketed to carry on the program of financial recovery."

## Nebraskan Farmers Aided by 'New Money'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEBRASKA, Neb., Jan. 9—Millions of dollars in "new money" pouring into this section through the federal agricultural recovery program is having a stimulating effect on business and increasing bank deposits, according to statements made here.

International Harvester Company reports that Jan. 3 was its busiest day since 1929. The branch here sent out 30 truckloads of farm implements worth $40,000 for delivery in Nebraska and Iowa. Items included corn shellers, farm wagons, gas engines, cream separators, spreaders and feed grinders, motor-trucks and tractor outfits.

Buyers said they were filling orders—not "stocking up."

An Omaha bank announced that coincident with the beginning of federal bank deposit insurance, four new accounts, totaling $14,500, had been opened with cash taken from its own safety deposit vaults. This money had lain idle in the vault for months.

## Russia to Be Buyer Of American Cotton

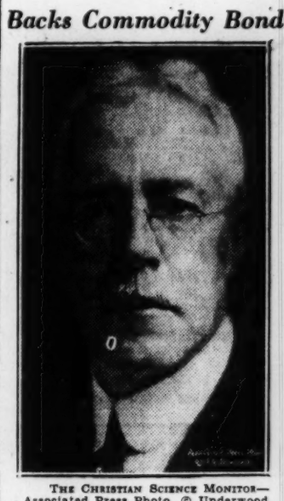
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., Jan. 9—C. O. Moser, vice-president and secretary of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, while addressing the cotton growers of Kern County, emphasized the importance of the recognition of Russia in relation to the cotton situation.

He stated that Russia will not become a competitor with America in the cotton market of the world, but will become one of our most valued cotton customers, needing at the present time 1,000,000 bales of cotton.

Mr. Moser further illustrated the relation of foreign trade to the cotton grower by declaring that the "farmers are vitally interested in foreign trade, particularly cotton farmers, as more than one-half of American cotton must be exported. One dollar out of every five returned to America in foreign trade comes from cotton—that is the index of its importance in agriculture."

### *Backs Commodity Bond*



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Associated Press Photo, © Underwood

**Frank A. Vanderlip**
Former President of the National City Bank of New York.

## Dr. Schacht's Plan To Discuss Debts Pleases Britain

### Felt Greater Openness on Debtor's Part Will Aid an Adjustment

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Jan. 9—Dr. Schacht's invitation to Germany's medium and long term creditors to a meeting in Berlin on Jan. 22 is welcomed here as an indication of desire to negotiate upon the subject matter of the recent official Anglo-American protests.

The chief ground of British criticism on the Reichbank's decision to reduce cash payments on these debts has been that the opportunities given for the discussion and elucidation of Germany's position has been hitherto inadequate. The allegation that discrimination has taken place against British and United States debtors as compared with those of Holland and Switzerland is still made, but it is felt that this might be capable of adjustment with the adoption of greater openness on the debtor's part in disclosing the facts of the situation to creditors.

British interests concerned feel that their position is a strong one, in consequence of the repercussion any further default might have upon short term credits of which a continuation is necessary for German trade. Moreover, they have not hitherto been convinced that Germany's position is anything like as bad as has been made out, having regard especially to the report of extensive purchase abroad of depreciated German securities.

The question of capacity to pay remains, therefore, an important factor. The improvement in the situation, resulting from Dr. Schacht's present invitation is reflected in some hardening in the London Stock Exchange quotations for German issues.

## World Cotton Activity Near 1929 Levels

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—World cotton mill activity is tending upward according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, and is now only slightly below the levels of four seasons ago when the depression was just beginning.

During November, cotton mills of the world used 2,130,000 bales of all kinds of cotton, as compared with 2,128,000 in October, 2,049,000 in November last season, and 1,989,000 two seasons ago. The November consumption of 2,130,000 bales was about 3 per cent below the November, 1929, consumption of 2,198,000 bales.

Consumption registered a very slight increase, 0.1 per cent, from October to November this season whereas, on an average in the past six seasons, it has declined 1.6 per cent from October to November.

## Peru's Cotton Trade Shows Good Gains

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 9 (By U. P.)—Peru's cotton industry staged an impressive comeback during 1933, both in production and in spinning, according to a report published by M. Montero Bernales, cotton expert.

Production in the Chincha and Piura valleys increased 50 and 35 per cent, respectively, over 1932, while other cotton-growing regions reported increases almost as large. Total production of cotton in Peru in 1933 is estimated at 270,000 bales of 480 pounds, as compared with 231,055 bales in 1932. Higher prices for cotton brought the value of the 1933 crop up to 67,000,000 soles, as compared with 37,000,000 soles in 1932, an increase of 80 per cent.

Peruvian mills reported a remarkable increase in cotton consumption in 1933—117,000 quintals in 1933, as compared with 84,887 quintals in 1932.

## Prudential Apportions $79,000,000 in Dividends

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9—The Prudential Insurance Company of America announces from its home offices the apportionment of dividends to policyholders amounting to approximately $79,000,000.

Ordinary policyholders, whose premiums are paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually and intermediate policyholders, whose premiums are payable monthly, have been allotted $26,000,000 in dividends, while industrial policyholders, whose premiums are payable weekly, have been allotted approximately $53,000,000 in dividends.

## Unprecedented Rush for Goods In Cloth Market

### Demand for Finished and Gray Material—Prices Rise Substantially

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 9—The primary cotton cloth market started the year 1934 with a rush of business unprecedented for this season of the year. A burst of activity in finished goods found reflection in the gray goods market and frequent reference was made to the fact that finished goods sales became brisk much earlier than the usual January covering. This was due, it was thought, largely to the better than usual December retail business.

With the industry having completed 25 weeks of operation under NRA code, self control for the benefit of both buyers and sellers had become an actual fact and cloth markets were enjoying, the benefits of self-regulation under the advice and protection of the Government.

The accumulation of goods, which had piled up in mid-summer in the effort to discount the higher costs, has been liquidated, with the result that burdensome surplus stocks are nonexistent, except in a few minor cases.

Under such a stimulus prices of print cloths advanced from day to day until quite a few numbers sold ¼c higher than early in the week. Some mills were sold so well ahead that they declined business, even at the advanced prices. They are confidently awaiting prices from 3 to 4 cents a pound higher.

The 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares advanced on large sales from 9c to 9¼c, and the 4.71-yard 68x72s to 7⅝c. The bag trade bought many yards of the 32-inch 64x60s 6.10-yard at 5½c to 5⅝c for use for best sugar bags. Large quantities of 80x60 carded broadcloths sold at 7¼c, advancing to 7⅜c and 100x60s advanced from 9¼c to 9⅜c. Combed broadcloths strengthened, but were still in a demoralized condition, selling at 12c for the 128x68s and the 1'6x60s.

The fine-combed yarn division was equally active. Business increased in volume from day to day and embraced a wide variety of constructions.

The 40-inch 9-yard 76x72s, combed lawns, so popular last season as suitable for "organdy finish," advanced from 7c through successive stages to 8c and the 9-yard 80 squares brought 9c.

## United States Crude Oil Production Holds Within Allocation

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 9 (AP)—Oklahoma's continued low output enabled the United States to keep within the national allocation of 2,183,000 barrels of crude oil daily last week, the Oil and Gas Journal reports. Total output was 2,165,600 barrels, a reduction of 8776 in daily average.

Oklahoma production dropped from 395,450 to 377,760 barrels. The federal allotment is 446,000 barrels.

In Texas the reduction from 917,860 to 906,688 still was considerably above the allowed 884,000 barrels.

The Kansas allotment of 110,000 barrels was exceeded by 3340 barrels. This represented an increase of 3485 barrels in daily average.

Eastern areas were 2000 barrels above the previous week's average and above the allowable at 125,000 barrels daily.

An increase was shown in the Rocky Mountain pools, also, where production climbed from 78,850 to 80,410 barrels. The allowable for the area is 79,300 barrels.

California, too, was high at 460,000 barrels. The allowable is 437,600 barrels. The previous week's average was 446,000 barrels daily.

East Cambridge Savings Bank
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At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Jan. 10 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Jan. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Jan. 20 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Jan. 22 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 6 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | Jan. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Jan. 20 |
| Cambridge Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Lynn Institution for Savings | Feb. 1 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Northampton Inst. for Savings | Feb. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |

# Milk Men Win Price War In New England

(Continued from Page 1)

milk into the city to ease the shortage.

As the major dairies announced again this morning that they were not able to resume general milk deliveries, it was made known that they had appealed to the Pure Milk Association, the organization embracing the 18,000 dairy farmers who supply the bulk of Chicago's milk, to meet with them as soon as possible to see what could be done to stop the strike. This may be done late today, it is said.

Federal Judge John P. Barnes today granted a temporary injunction restraining officials and members of the Pure Milk Association from interfering with milk shipments by the Economy Dairy Company, an independent concern.

At the headquarters of the Pure Milk Association here, Mr. A. M. Krahl, the official spokesman, virtually admitted that the strike had got beyond control. Referring to newspaper reports that his organization had set up headquarters at strategic points throughout the milk shed to direct the activities, Mr Krahl said that on the contrary these headquarters were set up to "control the violence and to avoid mob rule."

What has happened is that the farmers of the Pure Milk Association, in withholding their own milk from market until a new price agreement is reached, are attempting to prevent independent farmers as well from getting their milk to market.

Meanwhile the Pure Milk Association is holding out for the same terms announced at the beginning—one price for all. They complain that independent dealers are buying milk from independent farmers at cut prices and selling it in Chicago at 8 cents a quart, which has made the other dealers demand lower prices on milk bought from the 18,000 PMA farmers.

The PMA has agreed to a slight reduction to the dairies which take its milk, but also insists that all the independent dealers and farmers also subscribe to this price before the city's milk supply is freed again.

## Theaters

### "No More Ladies"

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Lee Shubert presents the fifth play of the American Theater Society's season, "No More Ladies," a comedy by A. E. Thomas. Beginning Jan. 8, 1934. First performance.

More than 20 years ago, Mr. Thomas produced his first play, "Her Husband's Wife." It was a clever play. In 20 years much has happened in the theater. Exceedingly clever young men, like Mr. Philip Barry and Mr. Noel Coward, have taken over the smart comedy, which has become so very smart as to be unpalatable to many theatergoers. So although Mr. Thomas has written many other plays in the meantime, we didn't anticipate that this one would be too amusing.

We were entirely wrong. Mr. Thomas has kept right up with the procession. His new play is as much of 1934 as "Her Husband's Wife" was of 1910, and it's as topical as the latest Broadway revue. It is also so daring in some of its lines that conservative playgoers will be offended by it. It must be labeled definitely, for the sophisticated only.

The plot is conventional enough. The characters are familiar stage friends. But everything is handled so deftly that it all seems fresh. Sheridan Warren, playboy, and Marcia Townsend, butterfly, decide to marry, though agreeing that it won't work. Sure enough, in a few months, he is back at his philandering. Marcia invites to dinner his new inamorata, and a former inamorata along with the latter's first and third husbands. Sheridan gets a dose of his own medicine. Final reconciliation.

The ending is weak. There is no real basis for a new try, except that the pair think they're too much in love to want to hurt each other again—hardly a substantial foundation from which to look forward to a golden wedding. But the play had to end, and what had gone before was entertaining enough to make the audience willing to let that pass.

The chief character, though, is the very modernistic grandmother of Marcia, superbly played by Miss Lucile Watson. Excellent work is done too by the rest of the cast, including Mr. Melvyn Douglas as Sheridan, Miss Ruth Weston as Marcia, and Mr. Bradley Cass, Mr Rex O'Malley and others not so important. L. A. S.

### "All the King's Horses"

Shubert Theater, Boston—Cort and Abramson present "All the King's Horses," a musical comedy, book and lyrics by Frederick Herendeen, music by Edward A. Horan. Beginning Jan. 8, 1934. First performance.

It was called on the program a "romantic musical," and one didn't quite know what to expect—but it was well named, and "All the King's Horses" had a satisfactory beginning.

Miss Nancy McCord sang and looked and acted the impossible rôle of Queen Erna. Her singing voice is unusual, with much sweetness and a certain poignancy that helped her put over some rather difficult moments. She is lovely to look upon, as well, and her costumes accentuate her charm.

Opposite the glamorous Miss McCord was Mr. Guy Robertson as Donald McArthur, the American movie hero whose resemblance to King Rudolph of Langenstein gave to the evening a sort of Anthony Hope-Richard Harding Davis plot. He is a better-than-good tenor. He and Miss McCord—or, let's put it correctly, Miss McCord aided and abetted by him—did a gripping bit of acting in the final scene, and their singing of "I've Found a Song," toward the end of the first act, was the high spot of the performance. Their charmful "Charming" also scored a hit.

The comedy was amusingly done by Mr. Andrew Tombes and Miss Betty Starbuck, but there wasn't enough of it. There should be more, for instance, in the first act, which dragged badly in spots.

Everybody would have enjoyed more of the dancing by that graceful and pulchritudinous chorus, which had no males of the species to mar its effectiveness.

The score is decidedly above the average for such shows, with some excellent orchestration and glints of the modern idiom from time to time.

### "Criminal-at-Large"

Tremont Theater—Irving A. Isaacs and Arthur Casey present Pauline Frederick in "Criminal-at-Large," a mystery drama by Edgar Wallace.

When an audience sits forward grasping the arms of its chairs until the knuckles show white; when a gasp is heard every now and again to disturb the tense silence of the audience—then the players know that they have a winner. Such is the picture of last night's performance of "Criminal-at-Large." It is melodrama, naked and unashamed. And it serves to reintroduce that talented actress, Miss Pauline Frederick. As she stepped down a flight of stairs clad in a flowing, clinging, velvet costume she presented a graceful and fascinating figure, and with her first sentence one was charmed with a voice as velvet in texture as her gown.

Usually one crime is sufficient for a play, but Mr. Wallace gives us three, all happily off-stage, not to mention a suicide to bring down the final curtain.

The cast is small, but each part is what actors call "fat." We have a chief detective of Scotland Yard, of course in Prince Albert; we have a detective sergeant who provides the so-called comedy relief; we have a highly nervous young lady who indulges in sleep-walking, murmuring the while. Then there is young Lord Lebanon, a new type of "silly ass" Englishman, and several lesser personages. And dominating them all, the petite figure of Miss Frederick as Lady Lebanon.

And who is the perpetrator of the wholesale murders? Aye, there's the rub. The mystery is well hidden, and only by a method of eliminating the most likely characters, one by one, the analytical person might hit upon the criminal, but only by a process of utterly illogical deduction.

Chief among Miss Frederick's support should be mentioned Mr. John Graham Spacey, Mr. Frank Charlton, Mr. Dwight Frye and Miss Helene Millard.

## Three Harvard Seniors Win Rhodes Scholarships

Three Harvard seniors have received Rhodes scholarships, it was announced last night. Mr. R. B. Schlatter of Fostoria, Ohio, editor of the Harvard Critic, will represent the New England district. He has specialized in history and literature.

Mr. Richard M. Goodwin of Newcastle, Ind., is from the eighth district, centered at Chicago. He is a member of the Harvard debating council. Mr. Daniel J. Boorstin of Tulsa, Okla., will go as a representative of the Gulf district. He is on the editorial boards of both the Harvard Crimson and the Critic and is a Phi Beta Kappa.

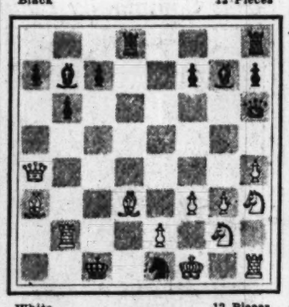
# Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

**Problem No. 1581**

By Sam Loyd

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(An unforgettable puzzle)

**Problem No. 1582**

By John F. Barry

Black 11 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(A three-move version of the American Indian Theme, immortalized in the two-mover above.)

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 1579. R-Q6

No. 1580. 1. KtxP K-K5
2. Q-K6ch
1. ——— K-Kt5
2. Q-KKt6ch
1. ——— K-Kt7
2. Q-K2ch
1. ——— B-Kt7
2. Q-B4

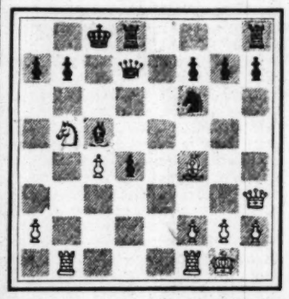
End-Game No. 181. Black wins: 1 B-Q3 (Black), RxB; 2 P-R7. If 1 . . . BxB, P-Q8(Q). If 1 . . . KxP; BxB.

**End-Games**

This position arose in the game between Mikenas of Lithuania and Flohr of Czechoslovakia at Folkestone, 1933. White wins with a very pretty and none too obvious combination.

**End-Game No. 182**

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

**Flohr Wins Hastings Tourney**

Since Alekhine became world's champion in 1927 he has invariably finished first, or tied for first, in every tournament in which he has participated. For this reason Flohr's feat in winning first place in the Hastings tournament just concluded is news, and makes one wonder whether Alekhine's reign of invincibility may not be at an end. We felt that his games in the recent Paris tournament lacked their usual incisive quality, since in most of them he entered the late mid-game with a very slight advantage, usually winning through superior handling of the ending. Flohr's score was five wins and four draws. Alekhine drew five games and won four. Lilienthal, who tied Alekhine for second and third, won five, drew three, and lost one. Alexander and Eliskases tied for fourth and fifth.

The final standing:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flohr | 7-2 | Thomas | 4½-4½ |
| Alekhine | 6½-2½ | Menchik | 3-6 |
| Lilienthal | 6½-2½ | Tylor | 3-6 |
| Alexander | 5-4 | Michell | 2½-6½ |
| Eliskases | 5-4 | Barry | 2-7 |

The following game was played in the current Mercantile Library championship (Philadelphia). A popular variation of the Caro-Kann leads to critical positional play, not without its exciting moments.

**Caro-Kann Defense**

| Drasin White | Morris Black | Drasin White | Morris Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 | 23 RxQP | R-B5 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 24 B-Q6? | R-Q(j) |
| 3 PxP | PxP | 25 B-B7( | R-QB |
| 4 P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 26 BxP | Kt-B3 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | Kt-B3 | 27 R-QB5 | Kt-K2 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | B-Kt5 | 28 RxR(Ek) | RxR |
| 7 B-K2(a) | P-K3(b) | 29 K-B | K-B |
| 8 P-B5(c) | Kt-K5(d) | 30 P-Q5 | Kt-B |
| 9 Castles | B-K2 | 31 B-K3 | Kt-Q3 |
| 10 B-K3 | KtxKt(e) | 32 R-B | R-QR5 |
| 11 PxKt | Castles | 33 R-B6 | K-K2 |
| 12 R-Kt | Q-B2 | 34 B-B5 | B-K4 |
| 13 Q-Q2 | BxKt | 35 R-B7ch | K-K |
| 14 BxB | QR-B(f) | 36 R-B6 | K-K2 |
| 15 B-B4 | Q-Q2 | 37 P-QR3 | K-Q2 |
| 16 KR-K | B-Q | 38 B-Q | R-R4 |
| 17 Q-Kt2 | Kt-R4(g) | 39 B-Kt3 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 18 P-B4!! | | 40 B-Q | Kt-R2 |
| | P-QKt3(h) | 41 B-Kt4ch | K-K |
| 19 PxQP | KPxP | 42 BxKt | RxB |
| 20 Q-Kt5 | QxQ | 43 P-Q6 | B-B3 |
| 21 RxQ | B-B3(i) | 44 P-Q7ch | Resigns |
| 22 PxP | PxP | | |

(a) The 4 P-QB4 variation of the Caro-Kann has led to a number of interesting games in recent master play. The text was introduced, or at least successfully adopted, by Mikenas of Lithuania in his game with Flohr at Folkestone. Previously Alekhine has played 7 PxP, KtxP(Q4); 8 B-QKt5, when, instead of Q-R4, he considers R-B as leaving White a very small advantage.

(b) The text avoids 7 . . . PxP; 8 P-Q5, BxKt; 9 BxB, Kt-K4; 10 Castles (Mikenas-Flohr), with a difficult game for Black.

(c) White must do something about 8 . . . PxP, threatening BxKt and KtxQP. The text, however, is questionable on account of Black's easy break with P-K4.

(d) Black should play for P-K4, probably at once with 8 . . . BxKt; 9 BxB, P-K4, with exchanges not unfavorable to Black. The text is a positional error.

(e) Another now more serious positional error. The open QKt file gives White very nearly a winning advantage. Better 10 . . . Castles. Black should still be considering ways and means of neutralizing White's advanced center pawns.

(f) The object? Better!14 . . . KR-Q.

(g) The sequel indicates this is the right moment for 17 . . . P-QKt3.

(h) After 18 . . . KtxP; 19 QxP, or 18 . . . PxP; 19 BxP, White has a decided advantage.

(i) If 21 . . . P-QR3; 22 RxKt, PxR; 23 BxP, B-B3; 24 B-K3 and White's passed pawns soon march to victory.

(j) Black falls into a little trap. Better 24 . . . KR-B, and White's extra pawn is still far from conclusive

## Music

### New York Events

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—Opera, as an artistic cause, is safe, when Mozart's "Don Giovanni" can be listened to as enthusiastically as it was at the Metropolitan Opera House on the night of Jan. 3. All the more, the Metropolitan Opera, as an institution, is safe, while it has singers like Mmes. Ponselle, Mueller and Fleischer and Messrs. Schipa, Pinza, Lazzari, Rothier and d'Angelo and a conductor like Mr. Serafin to present such a work; a good orchestra and skillful stage men and stage women taken, of course, for granted.

Now "Don Giovanni" is perhaps the most brilliant and expressive effort ever put forth by a composer. To make comparisons, given in the same week with it here were Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde." While "Don Giovanni" was interpreted with all possible zeal by the Metropolitan sopranos, tenor and basses, with all possible conscience by the Metropolitan music director and with all possible good will by the Metropolitan instrumentalists and chorus people, and while it was, in truth, magnificently performed, still, it did not seem to be half so well looked out for as could be wished. Beethoven's symphony, as played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 6, and Wagner's "Tristan," as sung and acted at the Metropolitan Opera House under Mr. Bodanzky the same afternoon—at least in Act III—showed no shortcomings that could be complained of seriously.

Must we not regard Mozart's work, then, as offering too great a challenge for us, though we are not compelled so to consider either Beethoven's or Wagner's? The trouble comes, we may say, in everybody's taking "Don Giovanni" as merely a collection of singing pieces. For really, it is nothing of the sort. It is a play, and one of the strongest surviving from the old Spanish drama. The play stands out ever so much more important, too, than the music, thinking of music as tone, style, execution and other outside things. "Don Giovanni," however, seems to be in the Metropolitan repertory to stay. If it continues to hold the favor of the present-day public, it may before long be brought somewhere near the desired mark. W. P. T.

## Cutler Elected Marshal To Lead Harvard Alumni

Dr. Elliott C. Cutler '09, of Boston, was elected chief marshal to lead the Harvard Alumni at the commencement exercises next June at the meeting of the directors of the alumni association at the Harvard Club, last night.

The post of chief marshal is traditionally awarded to a member of the Harvard class returning to Cambridge at commencement for its twenty-fifth reunion. During the past five years the office has been held by President Roosevelt '04, Walter S. Gifford '05, Francis A. Goodhue '06, B. Loring Young '07 and John Richardson '08. Dr. Cutler is of the class of 1909.

## Peru Blocks Revolt

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 9 (AP)—Authorities announced yesterday that they had uncovered a revolutionary plot Saturday and that several were arrested. Details were not immediately available.

# Press De-Yellowed By Trade Slump, Analyst Finds

## People's Distress Causes Aversion to Crime News, Pew Declares

From the test tubes of an economic alchemist has come a solution which is taking the "yellow" from the pages of the national press.

So believes Mr. Marlen E. Pew, who, writing in the December Editor and Publisher, of which he is editor and treasurer, states that the depression is directly responsible for the marked decline in the "playing up" of sordid crimes by newspapers.

"During the past year," he writes, "in so far as I am aware, no newspaper in this country played a sex murder for follow-up first-page sensation, plugging it day after day, and no crime was built up by reporters as a continuing mystery to hold public attention."

Perhaps the Costello case at Salem, which the newspapers overplayed and mismanaged for several weeks, was one of the exceptions to this statement.

"I have no doubt," Mr. Pew continues, "that the city editors of the leading cities could tell us of scores of cases which deliberately were ignored as 'class A' sensations last year. What has happened?"

Mr. Pew calls the explanation simple. "You have been through five winters of economic horror," he writes. "This is real trouble. It touches you and yours. Would you not turn with loathing from a newspaper that cluttered its first page with the morbid details of an illicit love scene when the bank containing your life savings was still closed and if you saw your neighbors in rags and tatters and heard the cries of hungry children? I think so. It's a natural revulsion."

"With mixed emotions," Mr. Pew continues, "I look back on the 'yellow days' of my experience, wondering at my dexterity in justifying sensationalism on the convenient theory of news realism. We were just a pack of conscienceless fakers and jolly well knew it. But it was the system of those days, exciting and profitable. Only a few sensitive, respectable, social-visioned people seemed to object, and the general public ate it up and begged for more. Circulation was the yardstick of our enterprises."

Commending the long and now successful protests against crime news among a minority of newspaper men, Mr. Pew adds:

"Then, too, the schools of journalism with immense influence on methods, have been frowning on the old yellow methods for a long time, and no doubt young men who have come into journalism from such incubators are now exercising their better ethics.

"I am confident that crime news, (except kidnaping and other socially significant cases) is a drug on the news market at present, and I believe the real reason is that the public cannot stomach such drivel when the nation is quaking. If this is true, the news reform is a by-product of depression for which we should be thankful. It means, not so much that the newspaper has redeemed its morality, as that the vicious appetite of the public for salacious, morbid, antisocial writing has been curbed.

"Now would be an excellent time, it seems to me, for editors to put into practice some of the theories we have long discussed as to objective reporting. It would be relatively simple, in view of conditions, to start to print crime news with reference to cause as well as effects. Hard times tend to rationalize men, the images in the mirror become more realistic, human sensibilities are quickened. This is a spiritual advance."

## Welfare Work Reforms Urged

Drastic changes in the Massachusetts welfare system, including a strict method of accounting and bookkeeping, are urged in a report submitted to Mr. John T. Scully, state director of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration today, by Mr. Richard A. Nagle, director of the census.

The report on how efficiency and honestly cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth run their welfare departments was ordered by Mr. Harry Hopkins, national administrator. A similar survey was made in 47 other states at the same time.

Mr. Nagle, who with nine assistants conducted the Massachusetts investigation, finds that some towns reported no welfare cases although their monthly financial report showed they had an expediture for such cases. Bookkeeping, he says, is "the poorest kind, obsolete and antiquated in some cities and towns. This shows a loophole somewhere."

Perhaps the most important figure tabulated in Mr. Nagel's report is that the total number of welfare and soldier relief cases in the State are 89,571. Of the 316 towns that were checked up, 28 reported no welfare or soldier relief cases at all.

Mr. Nagle said that Washington wants this information as federal officials deem it necessary for the proper administration of relief for this year.

## *Boy Urges Rescuers To Help Sister First*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAUGUS, Mass., Jan. 9—Little 9-year-old Leo Farley yesterday gave supreme proof of his love for his sister, Annette, 11 years old. When both fell through the ice on the Saugus River, Leo pleaded that his sister be rescued first. He drowned while Annette was being hauled to safety.

The two youngsters, with four companions, were crossing the river when the ice gave way. The other four were able to save themselves by crawling upon thicker ice. The Farley children were too far away.

James Cunningham, a Boy Scout, came to the rescue. For a time he struggled to save both children. Leo said, "Whatever happens, take care of my sister." James tried to push Annette onto stronger ice. When the Scout turned again, Leo had disappeared. Firemen brought young Cunningham and Annette ashore.

## Sculpture Medals Awarded

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Gladys Edgerly Bates of Mystic, Conn., Jan. 7 received the medal of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors for the best work in the forty-third annual exhibit of the society. She entered a sculptured figure entitled, "Noah's Wife," which also received a cash award of $175. The Anna Hyatt Huntington prize of $175 for sculpture went to Laura Gardin Fraser of Westport, Conn., and New York, for "Catch-As-Catch-Can."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# Stars Starting To Emerge From The Large Field

## Mrs. Howe, Greater Boston Player, Advances in Straight Games

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The real stars began to emerge from the crowd in the United States women's squash racquets individual championships at the New York Junior League this morning. Anne Page and Edith Tahs of Philadelphia led off with straight-game victories over Mrs. William V. Hester and Esther Daly, and Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Greater Boston leader, and twice national champion, followed with a 15—8, 15—6, 15—7 victory over the Montreal representative, Mrs. R. D. Lancaster. New York then qualified with Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Ardsley, who eliminated Cecilia Riegel, Germantown, 15—10, 15—6, 15—7. A former Bostonian, Mrs. Harry Brunie, added another New York victory defeating Anna Strauss, 15—7, 15—11, 15—3.

Philadelphia took its turn again when Cecelia Bowes defeated Mrs. Tappan E. Francis, Brookline, Mass., and added another when Anne B. Townsend disposed of Alice C. Francis, both being won in straight games. Eleanora R. Sears of Boston met with unexpected opposition from Mrs. Rogers Dunn but emerged victor by a score of 15—13, 15—17, 15—5, 15—10. Mrs. Dunn covered court with great ability, but the greater steadiness of the first champion gradually wore her down.

New York overtook Philadelphia by winning the next two matches, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. defeating Charlotte Darling and Elizabeth Woolsey winning a five-game battle from Priscilla Bartol of the first Boston team, by a score of 15—6, 15—11, 6—15, 17—18, 15—10. Mrs. Lamme won in straight games.

Then New York went ahead when their fifth member of the first team, Marguerite Anderson, completed her match with Margaret Bostwick, 15—10, 15—13, 11—15, 15—9.

New York sprang an overwhelming surprise on Boston and Albany in the opening team matches at the New York Junior League and The Cosmopolitan Club yesterday, when the first team made a clean sweep over Boston's first, and the third team did likewise with the Albany representatives. Even in the second team match with Boston, four out of the five matches went to New York.

Boston had three former national champions, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. George W. Wightman, and Miss Sears, but all were defeated in turn, by their New York opponents, Mrs. Lamme, Miss Anderson, and Mrs. Green.

The only casualty for the metropolitan players was Barbara Beresford, No. 3 on the B team, who was defeated by the slightest of margins by Mrs. Francis. In Class C, the Albany players failed to win a single game.

The first round of the individual championships, played earlier yesterday, was more conventional, with all the leading players coming through, mostly by wide margins. Mrs. Wightman, Mrs. Green and Anne Page, the Philadelphia leader, all received defaults, while Miss Sears and Mrs. Howe won in straight games.

Today the Philadelphia teams will try to halt the sweep of the local teams, and the second round will be completed. The summaries:

**United States Women's Individual Squash Racquets Championship—First Round**

Anne Page, Philadelphia, won from Frida Scharman, New York, by default.

Mrs. William V. Hester, New York, defeated Frances Jay, New York, 15—13, 17—18, 15—10, 5—15, 17—15.

Edith Hahn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. A. W. Paine, New York, 9—15, 15—8, 15—11, 15—12.

Esther Daly, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Phillip Bryan, Albany, 15—11, 15—7, 12—15, 15—3.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., New York, defeated Anne Dyer, Philadelphia, 15—7, 15—6, 15—6.

Charlotte Darling, Philadelphia, won from Mrs. John Adie, Boston, by default.

Priscilla Bartol, Boston, defeated Mary Francis, New York, 15—6, 15—11, 15—9.

Edith Woolsey, New York, defeated Mrs. William Adams, New York, 15—6, 15—8, 15—9.

Cecelia Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. E. C. Bench, New York, 15—4, 15—12, 15—9.

Mrs. Tappan E. Francis, Brookline, Mass., defeated Constance Sullivan, New York, 15—9, 16—14, 4—15, 15—9.

Mrs. Henry Brunie, New York, defeated Mrs. Edwin Coker, Albany, 15—1, 15—1, 15—7.

Anna Strauss, New York, defeated Victoria Huntsman, New York, 18—17, 17—16, 15—9.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Consfance Morton, Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—4, 15—4.

Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, defeated Anna Dickson, Boston, 15—6, 15—6, 15—2.

Alice C. Francis, New York, defeated Helen Spalding, New York, 8—15, 15—11, 15—7, 15—8.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Betty Behn, New York, 15—1, 15—4, 15—3.

Mrs. H. D. Lancaster, Canada, defeated E. P. O'Neill, Albany, 15—4, 15—8, 15—7.

Elizabeth Pierson, Philadelphia, defeated Ruth Anderson, New York, 15—7, 15—6, 15—12.

Virginia Ellis, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. Vint VanderZee, Albany, 15—0, 15—3, 15—0.

Marguerite Anderson, New York, defeated Cathleen Fox, New York, 15—9, 15—8, 15—10.

Margaret Bostwick, New York, defeated Mrs. Frank Davis, New York, 15—6, 15—5, 15—5.

Barbara Beresford, New York, defeated Mrs. Ben F. Pope, Pittsburgh, 15—12, 18—17, 15—11.

Mrs. E. Trevor Hill, New York, won from Mrs. Quincy Cabot, New York, by default.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green, New York, won from Mrs. J. P. Hendrick, New York, by default.

Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. William Bickel, Pittsburgh, 15—8, 15—12, 15—8.

Helen Morton, Boston, defeated Mrs. F. O. Koss, New York, 15—3, 15—5, 15—2.

Phyllis Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. W. P. Stevens, Albany, 15—9, 15—5, 15—5.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass, won from C. Hallinger, Philadelphia, by default.

Mrs. John Bierwirth, New York, defeated Caralie Peale, Philadelphia, 15—3, 15—5, 15—4.

Doris Aitkin, Philadelphia, defeated Harriet S. Fuller, Boston, 15—10, 15—6, 15—2.

**National Women's Team Championships**
**New York A 5, Boston A 0**

Mrs. Lamme, New York, defeated Mrs. Howe, 15—9, 15—9, 15—8.

Miss Anderson, New York, defeated Mrs. Wightman, 15—7, 15—10, 15—8.

Mrs. Green, New York, defeated Miss Sears, 17—14, 17—15, 10—15, 11—15, 15—4.

Mrs. Bierwirth, New York, defeated Miss Morton, 15—12, 17—16, 17—16.

Miss Woolsey, New York, defeated Miss Bartol, 10—15, 18—13, 11—15, 15—7, 15—7.

**New York B 4, Boston B 1**

Mrs. Adams, New York, defeated Miss Ellis, 14—18, 15—7, 15—5, 15—6.

Mrs. Dunn, New York, defeated Miss Fuller, 15—7, 15—5, 15—8.

Mrs. Francis, Boston, defeated Barbara Beresford, 3—15, 15—5, 8—15, 17—16, 16—13.

Eileen Beresford, New York, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, 15—10, 15—9, 15—8.

Mrs. Brunie, New York, defeated Miss Dickson, 15—4, 15—10, 15—10.

**New York C 5, Albany 0**

Mrs. Hill, New York, defeated Mrs. Bryan, 15—9, 15—14, 15—9.

Miss Bostwick, New York, defeated Mrs. Stevens, 15—3, 15—7, 15—6.

Alice C. Francis, New York, defeated Miss O'Neill, 15—3, 15—4, 15—4.

Miss Sullivan, New York, defeated Mrs. Coker, 15—0, 15—5, 15—2.

Mrs. Bench, New York, defeated Mrs. VanderZee, 15—1, 15—4, 15—3.


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## The Editor's Puzzle

217

"Fish moths are neither fishes nor ~~can they properly be classified as a moth~~" said the professor. "They ~~here~~ not ~~yet to~~ develop through ~~many~~ several stages, as do almost ~~every species of~~ insects, but they are ~~of behind the mouth most entirely like~~ their parents in outward color ~~form and general appearance when they are hatched from the egg~~"

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

## By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes
*Sporting Editor*

### A Decided Change in Golf

WHILE there has been considerable discussion regarding the qualifying rounds of the United States amateur golf championship tournaments of the past, it was hardly expected that any such drastic move as their entire abolishment would be taken this year by the United States Golf Association, as was the case at its annual meeting in New York Saturday. With the exception of the fact that the semifinal-round matches, as well as the final, will be at 36 holes, the U. S. G. A. has adopted the same system of play as has prevailed in the British amateur championships. Provision has also been made that all former champions will be eligible to start. This will prevent any such happening as took place last year when Francis deS. Ouimet failed to qualify in his sectional test.

The fact that there will be four days of play at 18 holes will not be pleasing to all of the golfers, as oftentimes some of the best, notably Bobby Jones in 1929, have been eliminated over the short route. But the qualifying rounds, even when they have taken two days, have not always proved the most successful test possible, as many a former champion has failed to make the grade. The match-play system with its 18-hole matches, which will start next year, is as fair as any system that can be adopted, and the change should add interest to the game and come nearer than ever before to determining the best golfer.

### A Fine Selection for Captain

In naming Francis Ouimet again to head the United States Walker Cup team, the United States Golf Association has made a splendid selection. Ouimet is one of the finest golfers the game has ever produced; he is also one of the best-liked golfers, and he has the tact and skill necessary for the successful handling of a Walker Cup team. What is more, his selection will be as welcomed abroad as it is in this country.

### Standardized Ball Should Help Game

The standardizing of the baseball used by the American and National Leagues should be a benefit to the professional game. In years past it has been a burning question among the fans of the two leagues as to whether the American had more .300 hitters because the ball was livelier, because they were better batters, or because the pitching was not so good in the American. Now the question as to whether or not it is the ball will be eliminated, and the fan can take his pick as to whether it is better pitching or poorer hitting that makes the difference. Then, again, maybe the 1934 batting records of the two leagues will be more nearly on a par than they have been during the past few years.

## Americans to Meet The Boston Bruins At Garden Tonight

**Lineup at Garden Tonight**

| Boston | | Americans |
|---|---|---|
| Siebert | lw | rw, Martin |
| Stewart | c | c, Himes |
| Lamb | rw | lw, McVeigh |
| Smith | ld | rd, Dutton |
| Clapper | rd | ld, Brydge |
| Thompson | g | g, Worters |

Boston spares—Barry, Beattie, Oliver. Chapman, Gracie, O'Neil, Hitchman, Galbraith, Smillie. American spares—Gross, Jackson, Conn, Burke, Picketts, Klein, Murray, Doran.

Boston Bruins look for real competition from the New York Americans at the Boston Garden tonight. The visitors have done well in their last few National Hockey League engagements, defeating N. Y. Rangers, Ottawa and Canadiens, while losing once, to Montreal, 5 to 4, in overtime.

Quite to the contrary is the recent record of the locals, who lost to Ottawa, 9 to 2, and Montreal, 4 to 2, but, of course, on foreign ice. Local fans are looking for the Bruins to win, since it has been the sad plight of the home crowd in the last three appearances to see their favorites lose twice and tie once. The last home victory took place Dec. 19 when the Bruins edged Montreal, 1 to 0, in overtime.

When one combination seemingly loses its scoring knack a smart manager changes players around to experiment, and Manager Ross plans to do so against Americans tonight. One forward combination will find Marty Barry and Red Beattie exchanging positions, with the former moving to left wing and Beattie taking center. Babe Siebert, who played left wing on the Barry line, will move to left wing on the Nels Stewart line. Siebert and Stewart played on the same line when with Montreal.

Not a little credit is due Joe Simpson for his perseverance with the Americans. In the first 17 games of the present season the New Yorkers won only twice and tied twice.

This will be the first home appearance of the Bruins with the new helmets.

According to the dictionary, "a mascot or mascotte is a thing, person, or animal supposed to bring good luck." In the case of the Bruins their bear cub, called Lucky Bruen and termed the team mascot, has not lived up to its name. The team has had no end of misfortune since acquiring the cub. Therefore—returning to the dictionary definition—Lucky Bruen is not a mascot.

Eddie Shore returns to Boston today to begin training for his second start of the season in hockey. Suspended as a result of disturbances in the Toronto-Boston game at the Garden, Dec. 12, he is not eligible for the Garden ice until Jan. 30 against Rangers and will have missed a total of 16 games in all.

The most recent N. H. L. scoring figures find five Canadian division players leading with Nels Stewart and Marty Barry of Boston the first among the American division group to appear. The leader of the entire league is Chuck Conacher of Toronto with 16 goals and eight assists.

One very good reason to be taking into serious consideration in regard to why the Rangers are not playing the hockey of last year is the surprising fact that Bill Cook is not among the first 17 scorers.

### New South Wales Leads

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 9 (Canadian Press)—New South Wales held a first-innings lead over South Australia as their interstate cricket game progressed yesterday. Scores at the close of play were: South Australia, 246 and 177 (Nitschke, 130, not out; Ryan, 56); New South Wales, 273 and 11 for no wickets (Kippax, 128).


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ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER TH., 43 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.


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## Shields Advances In Love Sets Over An Illinois Player

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 9 (AP)—Francis X. Shields of New York, the United States No. 1 player, yesterday won by love sets from Larry Larsen of Peoria, Ill., in Shields' first tournament match of the year and in the second round of the Miami Biltmore championship play.

Larsen, a veteran campaigner, played much better tennis than the score showed, but bowed to the fast pace of the New Yorker.

Ricardo Morales, top ranking Cuban player, had to call on reserve craftsmanship to win from Malon Courts of Atlanta, 8—6, 9—7. Courts is co-holder of the southern doubles title.

Carroll Turner of Miami, former Florida champion, defeated Hardner Mulloy, No. 1 player of the University of Miami, 7—5, 7—5.

Hudson Hamm of Fort Lauderdale won his first round yesterday by default from Olin McKenzie of Miami and then defeated Sidney Axelrod of New York, 8—6, 6—1. Clifford Sutter of New Orleans, national four, had trouble getting started but defeated Joe Albree of Ithaca, N. Y., 8—6, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta No. 7 and co-holder with Courts o. the southern doubles championship won easily 6—2, 6—4, from Richard Seabury of Spring Lake, N. J.

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago used his troublesome twist shot to good advantage to defeat Milton Douglas of New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of New York won from Charles Albury of Miami 6—0, 6—1, and Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., Florida champion, defeated G. Carlton Shafer of Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

## McGill's Hockey Team Too Good for Harvard

McGill's hockey team came to the Boston Garden with only nine men last night and completely outskated and outstickhandled the Harvard varsity forces to win by an overwhelming score of 12 to 2. The vast scoring advantage of McGill aptly illustrates its superiority over the Crimson.

The first McGill score came in 29 seconds of play and three more were added later in the period within a span of 26 seconds. Harvard held the visitors to three goals in the second period, but the red light flashed five times more for McGill in the final session. Fran Lane made passes to Arthur Duffey and Charley Kirkland for the only two Harvard goals.

Kenney Farmer led the McGill attack with five goals and three assists, with Hugh Farquharson second with three goals and four assists. Despite the high score, Paul deGive, Crimson goalie, performed brilliantly to keep the score from mounting to larger proportions.

| McGill | | Harvard |
|---|---|---|
| McGill, Farmer | lw | |
| | rw, Callaway, Lincoln, Hallowell | |
| Crutchfield, Farquharson | c | c, Duffey, Dewey |
| Shaughnessy, Robertson, Farmer | rw | |
| | lw, Kirkland, Hasler, Ware | |
| Wigle, Crutchfield | ld | rd, Gleason, Lane |
| Meiklejohn | rd | ld, Watts, Choate |
| Power | g | g, deGive |

Score—McGill University 12, Harvard University 2. Goals—Farmer 5, Farquharson 3, McGill 2, Robertson 2 for McGill; Duffey, Kirkland for Harvard. Assists—Farquharson 4, Farmer 3, McGill 2, Robertson 2, Crutchfield for McGill; Lane 2 for Harvard Officials—A. G. Smith and F. J. Foley. Time—Three 20m. periods.

### Macdonald Smith is Victor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (AP)—Macdonald Smith, a great golfer before some of his present-day competitors were born, held the 1934 Los Angeles open championship today as evidence that at 43 years he still stands high among the game's leaders. The slender Scot kept pace with par and outdistanced youth yesterday by shooting a 280 on the rugged Los Angeles Country Club course for his fourth Los Angeles open title in the nine years of the tournament. He won $1450 in prize money. Smith was so far in front of an impressive field he could not be overcome by two of his closest rivals, who finish today. Darkness stopped George Von Elm and Willie Hunter on the seventeenth tee. If Von Elm shoots par on the last two holes he will finish in second place with a 287. Hunter had a potential 288 and a tie for third coming up.

### Cochet Leaves Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 9 (AP)—Henri Cochet, who has been making a professional tennis tour of South America with Martin Plas today boarded a train for Santiago en route to the United States expressing disappointment at his failure to arrange matches in Argentina. The winter season has closed the tennis courts. Cochet came to Buenos Aires after matches at Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo.

### Vermont Elects White

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 9 (AP)—W. Dustin White Jr. of Ryegate Centre, Vt., has been elected captain of the University of Vermont's 1934 varsity cross-country team. Athletic officials announced the appointment of W. P. Pierce, former Dartmouth winter sports star, as coach of the Vermont ski team.

## Columbia Team Is Built Around Owen McDowell

### Coach Still Experimenting as Court Season Approaches

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—With the completion of the football season, the basketball team of Columbia University will settle down to serious work in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, when the team encounters Princeton University at Princeton tonight. The post-season selection of the football team for the Rose Bowl contest took the captain and another valuable member of the team out of play for the preliminary games, and Capt. Owen W. McDowell '34 and Thomas Tomb '35, those especially involved, flew home ahead of the squad so as to get all the practice they can prior to the visit to Princeton. Before the mid-year examinations, which begin Jan. 22, four of the most important games of the series are scheduled, including two with Princeton.

So far, the team has been shifted for every game, with only fair success. Coach Daniel L. Meenan Jr. and his assistant, Paul Mooney, have varied their selections for the positions and just who will be the final first line selections are still in doubt.

So far, the support to McDowell at center, are likely to be a pair of sophomores, William D. Nash '36, and Earl G. Underhill '36, who have alternated in the position, with Nash the selection in the later games. Others used so far include Dudley M. Maxim '36, Harry K. Stubbs '36, and John H. Hauser '35, but all are more likely to be used elsewhere for the coming games.

Regis F. Asselin '35, a substitute guard last year, and Paul A. Love '36, a forward on last year's freshmen, have been the leading candidates for the forward places, but Tomb is likely to step into one of the positions. Maxim and Stubbs, now that McDowell is back, are likely substitutes, but William J. Meisel '33, originally cast for a forward, is now likely to move back to guard. Hauser, the tallest man on the squad, may fit in at center, or be used as utility man. Carmine P. Russo '35 is also likely to see forward service, as is Daniel F. Crowley '36.

Harry J. Chase '35, is another football player who stands a chance of making the first line as one of the guards, but the shift of Meisel and the presence of Joseph J. Watral '36, star of last year's freshmen, makes his choice less probable. Both have seen service in the earlier games, and have done good work. Walter J. Higgins '35, has also seen service as a guard, as well as Stubbs and Underhill. The League schedule:

Jan. 9—Princeton at Princeton; 13—Cornell at Ithaca; 17—Princeton at Columbia; 20—Yale at New Haven.

Feb. 7—Harvard at Cambridge; 12—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 17—Cornell at Columbia; 24—Dartmouth at Hanover; 28—Yale at Columbia.

March 3—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 5—Dartmouth at Columbia; 7—Harvard at Columbia.

## Shore Case Will Be Reviewed by League

OTTAWA, Jan. 9 (AP)—Montreal Maroons, Toronto Maple Leafs and Ottawa Senators have combined in requesting a special meeting of the National Hockey League governors to review Eddie Shore's suspension over Ace Bailey's injury. Under the league constitution, three clubs may force a special meeting of the governors. The request was made to President Frank Calder almost week ago.

Shore was suspended following the game at Boston Dec. 12 in which Irvin (Ace) Bailey, Toronto forward, sustained an injury. He was reinstated by Managing Director Frank Patrick effective Jan. 28 or for a total suspension of 16 games.

"We joined with Toronto and Maroons in calling a governors' meeting because we felt the various clubs in the league were entitled to hear what the evidence in the Shore-Bailey case really is," Frank Ahearn, Ottawa club president, said.

"I cannot forget that Coutu of Boston was expelled from the National Hockey League for life in 1927 for attacking a referee. If the public once makes up its mind that expediency had anything to do with the length of Shore's suspension it will not be a good thing for the National League."

MONTREAL, Jan. 9 (AP)—President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League today said a meeting of the governors would be called "as soon as possible" to review the suspension of Eddie Shore, of Boston.

## Major Executives Meet and Agree On Uniform Schedule

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Having already adopted a standard ball for the 1934 baseball season, the major league's chief executives emerged from another huddle yesterday with the first uniform schedule in the organized history of the American and National Leagues.

Due to repeal of the state blue laws in Pennsylvania, permitting Sunday baseball for the first time, the three big league clubs in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia will share equally in the distribution of Sunday rates. Instead of the unbalanced schedule heretofore necessary, each of the 16 teams will play 12 games at home on Sundays this year.

The 154-game schedule for the two leagues, condensed in a week's shorter time than last year, runs from April 17 to September 30, with two special occasions provided for. The first is an advance opening at Washington, April 16, between the American League champion Senators and the Boston Red Sox, to permit President Roosevelt to throw out the first ball. The other is the fixing of Tuesday, July 10, at the date for the all-star game, between popularly picked teams representing the two big leagues, to be played in New York. The opening day pairings on April 17 follows:

American League—Washington at Boston, New York at Philadelphia, Detroit at Chicago, St. Louis at Cleveland.

National League—Boston at Brooklyn, Philadelphia at New York, Chicago at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

## City A. C. Marches Nearer the Class C Team Championship

**Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Standing**

| | R'nds W | R'nds L | M'tch's W | M'tch's L | P C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City A. C. | 7 | 1 | 29 | 11 | .875 |
| Yale Club | 6 | 2 | 30 | 10 | .750 |
| Crescent A.-H. C. | 6 | 2 | 29 | 11 | .750 |
| New York A. C. | 6 | 2 | 27 | 13 | .750 |
| Harvard Club | 5 | 3 | 27 | 13 | .625 |
| Columbia U. C. | 5 | 3 | 25 | 15 | .625 |
| Princeton Club | 5 | 3 | 22 | 18 | .535 |
| Short Hills Club | 3 | 5 | 11 | 29 | .375 |
| Squash Club | 2 | 6 | 16 | 24 | .250 |
| Essex Club | 2 | 6 | 13 | 27 | .250 |
| Elisabeth T. & C. C. | 1 | 7 | 7 | 33 | .125 |
| Bayside T. C. | 0 | 8 | 4 | 36 | .000 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—City Athletic Club continued its progress toward the Metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship by scoring a clean sweep over Short Hills Club on the home courts of the winner. The leaders have the three tailenders for the remainder of the schedule, and only a complete upset can halt their success.

Yale Club, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and New York Athletic Club, by winning, broke from the tie for second place, which they had shared with Harvard Club and Princeton Club, as the former was defeated by Columbia University Club, 3 to 2, and Yale Club accounted for Princeton Club, 4 to 1. The New Moon five won from Squash Club, 4 to 1, and Bayside Tennis Club was the loser against the Winged Foot team, 5 to 0.

Essex Club, playing on its home courts, was the other winner of the day, defeating Elizabeth Town & Country Club, also 5 to 0.

## Oregon Quintet Wins Coast Contest, 30 to 27

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 9—University of Oregon, showing a complete reversal of form from last year, defeated State College of Washington here last night, 30 to 27. After leading by a wide margin during the first half, Oregon saw the visitors creep up and take a one-point lead near the end of the contest. An Oregon rally put the team ahead, and the lead was held to the end.

## Sporting Around the Hub

WE STILL can't understand why Ben Cantwell of the Braves was not picked as one of the pitchers on the all-star team contest conducted recently by the St. Louis Sporting News. Carl Hubbell, New York's brilliant left-hander, was justly selected as the No. 1 boxman, but for some reason Alvin Crowder was the second pitcher picked by the baseball writers, in preference to Cantwell. Of course Crowder was the so-called "workhorse" of the Washington club last season and certainly is deserving of much credit. However, considering the facts that Cantwell's earned-run average was lower, his won and lost percentage was higher and he had less batting strength in back of him than did Crowder, we wonder why the writers forgot the Boston star.

Things have quieted down at Fenway Park since the recent bleacher fire, but Manager Bucky Harris is scheduled to arrive in town tomorrow and no doubt will have something interesting to tell the fans.

Tomorrow night will bring the long awaited clash between Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines. These two elongated players have been the topic of tennis controversy during recent years and New York eagerly awaits the first test between the two. Should Vines wear down the veteran, his stamina and speed almost assure victory. Regardless of the outcome, few would concede Vines much more than a chance against Tilden when the latter was at his peak. Both are former United States singles champions.

Perhaps the greatest single factor in favor of McGill against Harvard was the experience of the Canadian representatives. They handled the puck with speed and ease, whereas the local players lost much of their speed on the attack through hesitant stickhandling. Nels Crutchfield displayed his wares, but failed to gather any more than one assist.

Expense means little to the Bruin Cubs despite the so-called depression. The new helmets ordered, designed and paid for by Art Ross, were cast off by the Cubs after the first period. Perhaps they will think differently about this by the next game. Manager Ross considers these players a financial investment and designed these helmets to protect that investment whether the players like it or not.

The Harvard and Yale varsity basketball teams will oppose each other as Eastern Intercollegiate League rivals for the first time tomorrow night in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, the game being scheduled for 8:30 o'clock. It will be preceded by a freshman game at 7:30 between Harvard and M. I. T.

The varsity game will be an opening league match for Yale's strong veteran team, which captured the Eastern Intercollegiate championship last season by winning eight games and losing only two. The Crimson, although defeated in all three of its league contests to date, is improving with age. In the last game, against Pennsylvania, Wesley Fesler's boys handled the ball faster and smoother than they had in any previous engagement. Yale has played two games this season and lost both of them. Providence College won by 35 to 32 and Fordham by 33 to 29.

Twenty-five varsity and freshman track candidates of Boston University reported to Coach Win Marling at the Irvington Street Armory yesterday afternoon. Most of the varsity members of the squad are veterans, especially in the field events. Coach Marling gave a short talk before assigning uniforms and lockers.

The release of Sam Rice by the Washington Senators no doubt comes as a surprise to many baseball followers. Although the veteran outfielder has worn a Washington uniform for 19 seasons, he still is a major-league ball player. In 73 games last season, Rice batted .294 and through 39 contests in the outfield did not make an error.

The first Dog Watch meeting at the winter quarters (5 Rowes Wharf) of the Boston Yacht Club was well attended last night by yachtsmen from the north and south shores as well as members of the club, who found instruction and entertainment amid nautical surroundings. Capt. Herman T. Parker, port captain of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., opened his navigation class with a lecture on charts, which was followed by an interesting itinerary of the schooner Pilgrim by Richard Church (Dick) Durant of Hartford, Conn. The next Monday class (Jan. 15) will be followed by a talk on the Bermuda races by John Alden.


# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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SELL guaranteed first-quality silk hose to consumer; excellent profit; purchase direct from mill. STERLING STOCKING MILL, 47 W. 34th St., New York.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olerbilt frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-83, Watertown, New York.

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# Local Classified
## United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE O. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-6343. New York City

**FARM PRODUCE**

EGGS that are really fresh—direct from hennery. Deliveries to N. Y. City and vicinity weekly. Will call upon receipt of postal. Price according to market. PINE KNOLL FARM, Sheffield, Mass.

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JANUARY markdown sale of fine furs; 30% saving on repairs and remodeling. CANTOR BROS., 185 Tremont Street, Boston.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

EXPERIENCED house worker and cook, sleep out. References required. Phone Ollinville 2-1788, call all day.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for the aged or those needing experienced care; grounds enclosed. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2869.

HAYDEN HALL, Suburbs of Philadelphia—Well located for those needing harmonious environment, loving care and experienced attention. Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa. Tel. Media 1031.

ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Philadelphia.—A quiet, restful home. Resident nurse, served three years at Pleasant View, and is class student. Telephone Trinity 0697.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS**

SELL FURNISHINGS of three room apartment with radio, $50. Tel. for appointment before 10 a. m. Mrs. MARY MIDDLETON, 227 W. 88th, Apt. 3B, N. Y. C. Trafalgar 7-0926.

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**OFFICES TO LET**

N. Y. CITY—Practitioner's office available 2-3 days weekly or part time; also evenings. Paramount Bldg., Broadway and 43rd. Lackawanna 4-6413.

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SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
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Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

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GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2063 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.


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Adjoining British Museum, ten minutes Tubes, Buses, Railway Stations, constant hot and cold water, central heating, terms from 8/6, room, full breakfast, bath, light attendance, night porter
Telegrams: "Abbotell, Westcent, London"

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Phone Livingstone 3262
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BEXHILL-ON-SEA. BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Cantelupe Road. Moderate terms near shops, golf station, 2 minutes sea, opposite Christian Science church.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA. Sandringham Private Hotel facing sea, good bathing, excellent cuisine, moderate terms, near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole bay; near church, Cliff lift, pier amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors, sunshine day and night in sun lounge fires, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence, separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites by arrangement. Tel. 830. Grams: Suncliff, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH PHONE 6230
BRUNDON, SURREY ROAD
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BOURNEMOUTH, Sandyknll Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 3 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 3½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH STAFFIELD HOUSE, Westcliff Rd., near sea—South aspect, bedroom gas fires. Proprietors MR. and MRS. TURVER.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Combined attractions of country and sea; near buses and golf course; special terms for winter guests. MR. AND MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

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BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea. Board residence from 2½ gns., hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 964611.

CROMWELL HOUSE
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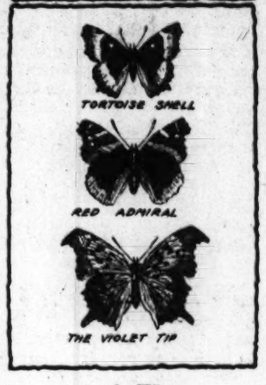
# Daily Features

## All Nature




### Angle-Wings

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE angle-wings are members of the nymph family of butterflies, the largest grouping of the scale-winged insects. Nymphs can always be distinguished from other butterflies by their forefeet. These are unserviceable for locomotion purposes and are folded across the breast like the loose ends of grandpa's muffler.

Angle-wings, in addition to having only four serviceable legs, have wings that are of such queer angles and shapes they look like patterns Mother Nature tried out when puzzled over some problems in geometry, and though impractical, refused to discard them.

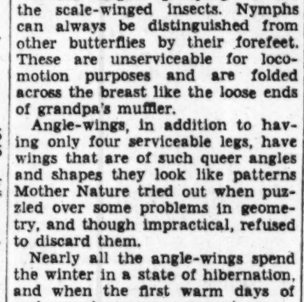
Nearly all the angle-wings spend the winter in a state of hibernation, and when the first warm days of spring arrive some come out as our earliest butterflies.

The "tortoise shell" variety is speckled and barred with various lighter hues. Body and head are black or dark brown. Larvæ are found chiefly on willows and white birch trees, hatching from eggs laid early in the spring. The range extends throughout Canada and the northern portion of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

The "red admiral" is purplish-black on the upper surface with areas of bright orange and silvery-white; wavy lines forming a marbled undersurface of dusty-green are interupted by obscure eye-spots. Caterpillars feed on the leaves of nettles and hops; they are black spotted with yellow.

The "violet tip" or "question mark" butterfly is the largest of the angle-wings, coppery red and light brown with spots of copper in the brown areas and dark brown or black in the red. The name "violet tip" comes from the tips on the hind wings, which are violet. Considerable imagination is needed to trace out the question-mark figure on the undersides of the hind wings. As a matter of fact, it is a perfect semi-colon.

## Junior Cross-Word No. 73



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1—Mildness.
9—Devoured.
10—Southern constellation.
11—Above.
13—Era.
15—Period of time (ab.).
16—Large serpent.
18—Officer next below a captain (ab.).
20—Neck of land connecting two much larger portions.
24—Three-toed sloth.
25—Seize suddenly.
27—To that degree.
29—Quick inclination of the head.
32—You and I.
33—Indianapolis is in this state (ab.).
35—Color.
37—That which settles.

**Down**

2—Musical note.
3—Greek letter.
4—Character in "Little Women."
5—Continent (ab.).
6—To weep.
7—Tale.
8—Young bear.
12—Hawaiian food.
14—Shade tree.
17—Man's name.
19—Large cask.
21—White metal.
22—Observed.
23—Egyptian goddess.
26—Wager.
28—Number.
30—Unit of electrical resistance.
31—Attributable.
34—Doctor of Divinity (ab.).
36—Type measure.
(The solution appears elsewhere)

## Brevities

**Punch:** "The actor of today is not so careful of his figure as his predecessors were," says a writer. He doesn't need to be when he knows that sooner or later he'll be asked to play Henry VIII.

**Los Angeles Times:** Some are born unemployed, some achieve unemployment and some beat their bosses at golf.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Fourteen** (R. G., who asks the significance of the numeral 14 as applied to Louis XIV and HENRY IV)—There is no significance that we know of, but there is a coincidence which is regarded by students of freak statistics without parallel:

**Louis XIV**

Fourteenth of the name; mounted the throne in 1643 (sum of digits 14); reigned 77 years (sum of digits 14); passed on in 1715 (sum of digits 14).

**Henry IV**

Fourteen letters in the name Henride-Bourbon; fourteenth king of France and Navarre; born in 1553 (sum of digits 14); Parisians rose in revolt against him on May 14 (1588); won great battle of Ivry on March 14 (1590); was assassinated on May 14 (1610).

**Interest, interesting** (Miss E. D.)—The correspondent writes:

> Will you please give in your column the proper pronunciation of the words "interest" and "interesting"? I have noticed that most people pronounce these words *in'-trest* and *in'-tres-ting*.

Three and four syllables, respectively: *in'-ter-est* and *in'-ter-est-ing* (note that there is no stress on the third syllable).

**Roosevelt** (Miss E. D.)—The President of the United States pronounces his name as three syllables, *Ro'-zeh-velt* (long *o*, first *e* as in maker, second short). It is almost *Rose'-velt*, but there is a trace of a middle syllable. Avoid *Rooz'-velt*.

*(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)*

"Newsvertising" has been coined to define advertisements based on current news, new hobbies, fads, etc.

David Lloyd George has sold many articles on public affairs to American newspaper syndicates.

The first picture paper in the world was The Daily Graphic. It appeared in New York, 1872, and ended its career in 1889.

The British Institute of Journalists aims at the improvement of the condition of British journalists. It has promoted plans for elderly members of the fourth estate, established minimum salaries, disciplined unethical journalists, provided free legal aid to members, established benefits for unemployed journalists, improved working conditions, established a library for the use of members, and established a professional journal. The American Society of Newspaper Editors is its nearest counterpart in the United States.

Organizations of newspaper men in Great Britain include the British Institute of Journalists, the Empire Press Union, the National Union of Journalists, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Newspaper Society and the Periodical Trade Press, and the Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

New York World opposition prevented Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, from selling $100,000,000 in United States Government bonds to J. P. Morgan & Co. at 104½. Pulitzer bought $1,000,000 at 114, sold them soon, and made $50,000 profit.

From bookkeeper to editor of a great newspap , lecturer in a university school of journalism, and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, is the record of Fred Fuller Shedd, who began his career on the Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette, and now edits the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"All the news that's important" is a newspaper motto suggested by James Melvin Lee.

## FACTS about the BIBLE

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### Psalms of Degrees

IN THE Bible there is a group of 15 Psalms (Psalms 120-134), each named in our Authorized Version, "a Song of degrees." The Hebrew word translated "degrees" is elsewhere translated "steps" (cf. Ex. 20:26; I Kings 10:19; and the Revised Version reads "ascents" instead of "degrees").

Now, there were 15 steps leading "from the women's court to that of the men in the temple area" and it is held by many that the 15 "songs of degrees" were sung by the devout worshiper, one on each of the 15 steps. Again, these Psalms may simply have been sung by pilgrims "going up" to Jerusalem (Ps. 122:4). For this reason they are often known as the Pilgrim Psalms.

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation for Today

*HE THAT forgets his friend is ungrateful to him; but he that forgets his Saviour is unmerciful to himself.*—BUNYAN.

## The Children's Corner

### A First Flight

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"TICK - TOCK, tick - tock," sang the clock on the nursery mantelpiece.

Little Kite gave a sigh, and then lay quite still.

"Not asleep yet? Not asleep yet?" asked Big Kite in a tiny whisper, lest the least sigh he had heard had only been the wind blowing softly through the leaves of the mistletoe on the nursery wall, and little Kite had been fast asleep after all.

"I can't settle, however hard I try," Little Kite replied. "I keep on wondering what it will be like in the sky. Peter says he is going to take me out tomorrow—and I'm a little bit afraid," he added hurriedly.

"Your first flight is the most wonderful thing in the world," said Big Kite reassuringly. "I'll tell you all about mine. It was from the open space near the Round Pond that I started. Peter's mother held the string and Peter carried me a few yards away. Then, at the word of command, he tossed me up, and away I floated into the air.

"Higher and higher I rose, straight up toward the blue sky that I had looked at so often out of the nursery window. There lay the Round Pond below me. The ducks were still paddling about. 'Quack, quack!' I heard them say to the little girl in the blue coat, 'Please don't keep us waiting for our lunch too long.'

"Then the ducks grew smaller and smaller, and the little girl looked like a tiny blue speck on the grass. Up and up I flew, higher than the tops of the tallest trees.

"'Hullo!' cried a gust of wind as he raced past me. 'Come along and I'll show you London Town!'

"He tugged at my hand, and I raced with him for a few yards till I felt the string pulling at me. So he waved me good-by. And still I floated up and up. On my left hand was a tall church spire, and away in front a little patch of water that must have been a lake. The Round Pond had completely disappeared, and so had the ducks and the little girl in the blue coat. She'll be giving them their lunch now, I thought, as I floated along beneath the sky.

"'Hullo, Red Kite! How are you enjoying yourself? I don't think I've met you up here before,' said a voice quite near to me. And there was a Green Kite just below my tail. 'This is a grand day for flying, isn't it?' he went on. 'This is the sort of day when I enjoy going up. There's no fear of coming down on the Pond on a day like this. I don't like descending on the Pond. It's too cold to go bathing at this time of the year, and the ducks don't like being disturbed at their meals. Although,' he added, 'I must say that when I did happen to come down on the water one day they swam up to me most politely to ask if there was anything they could do.'

"'This is my first flight,' I answered, 'and I'm enjoying every second of it. I never knew how wonderful it could be to fly in the air, to be carried on and on and up and up into the silence.'

"For a few minutes we traveled side by side. Then I felt a definite jerk at my string and dipped downward. 'Time for you to go home,' laughed Green Kite. 'See you another day I hope!', and he waved good-by.

"Slowly I floated back to the earth. The Round Pond came into view again and gradually grew bigger and bigger. Now I was on a level with the tops of the trees, and the church spire and the big lake had disappeared. Green Kite was a tiny speck in the blue above me. Down and down I flew, close to the ducks who were still eating their lunch.

"'Had a good trip?' quacked one as she raced toward another piece of biscuit.

"But there was no time to tell her what a wonderful experience I had had, for now I was alighting gently on the grass, and Peter and his mother were running toward me."

* * *

"Thank you so much for telling me all this," said Little Kite. "I can hardly wait for tomorrow to come!"

Then he pulled his tail round his nose, and before the clock had ticked out another minute, was fast asleep.

## In Lighter Vein

"Robert has been looking at oilburners again."
—Boston Bystander

**Tsk! Tsk!**

The very young wife answered a persistent ring at the door.

"No, thank you, we don't want a thing," she told the peddler, decisively.

"Very well, madam," he said, "shall I call again when the honeymoon is over?"

**The Score**

She (at concert): "What's that book the conductor keeps looking at?"

He: "That's the score of the overture."

She: "Oh, really! Who's winning?"
—*Kitty Kat.*

**Hugh!**

The treasurer of a ladies' aid society went to the bank to deposit some money, remarking to the banker, "Here is some aid money."

"The banker thought she said "egg" money, and responded enthusiastically, "Well, the old hens did pretty good!"—*Boston Transcript.*

**For Ten Gallons of Gas**

Sailor: "What will it cost to fix my car?"

Garageman: "What's the matter with it?"

Sailor: "I don't know."

Garageman: "Forty-eight dollars and 53 cents."—*U. S. S. West Virginia Mountaineer.*

**Or a Watchman**

"What does your son expect to be?"

"From the hours he keeps, I should say he is naturally cut out to be a milkman."—*Labor.*

## Odds and Ends

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Bravo for Hamlet**

Hamlet has more lines to speak than any other character of Shakespeare, with a total of 1569.

**A Good Buy**

A woman in Antioch, Calif., purchased two live chickens at a poultry market. They yielded $20.50 worth of gold nuggets when she prepared them for cooking.

**Everybody Works Here**

Not a single able-bodied man in the town of Hancock, Mass., is jobless.

**Correct Time Requested**

Apparently Bostonians believe in being on time. No fewer than 112,716 asked the telephone company for the correct time during November, 1933.

**Birds Find a Friend**

A bakery in Philadelphia gives hundreds of loaves of stale bread each week to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to be scattered in various parts of the city for birds.

## VOCATIONS

*(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)*

### Country Reporter

MY MOTHER helped put my sister through college by contributing news items to a county seat newspaper. We live in a small town a few miles from the county seat, so mother visits the banks, schools, chamber of commerce, and city clerk, and calls up lodge officials, parent-teacher associations, and social leaders for news, sending in a few items each evening by the stage driver. A talk occasionally with the city editor helps her to know what the paper wants, and he frequently asks her to attend meetings and make reports.

Miss E. D.

### Linen Service

STANDING at the table-linen counter of a store one day, a girl heard a woman say she would take the long cloth if she knew where she could find someone to do nice hand hemming. When the lady moved on, the girl at once applied for the job of linen servicing in the store. She showed by this one example that the store could sell more yardage in linens if the patrons knew the store could send out the cloths ready for use. For several years now she has done hemming, monogramming, and hemstitching for this linen department.

Miss E. R. L.

## What They Say

**Needs Company**

"I wish that the distinguished men of science and letters would get down into the sawdust with me!"—*Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.*

**A Scientific Accomplishment**

"Science has freed Christianity from myth and miracle, and has made a greater and greater number of intelligent people into believers of religion."—*Dr. W. M. Davis, professor-emeritus of geology, Harvard University.*

**Politicians Typify Public**

"In normal times the politician is the expression of the general tenor of his people."—*Prof. J. T. Salter, University of Wisconsin.*

**Temperance**

"The wets' definition of temperance is all wrong. They construe it as moderation, whereas it really means abstinence."—*Mrs. Ella Boole.*

## For the Scrapbook

### Gems of Wisdom

The best way to break a bad habit is to drop it.

The self-satisfied seldom please others.

Education polishes good natures and corrects bad ones.

Egotism is an alphabet of one letter.

Unprofitable eloquence is like the cypress; great and tall—but bears no fruit.

He is above his enemies that despises their injuries.

Every back hath its pack.

Expect to be treated as you have treated others.

The father's virtue is the child's best inheritance.

A man's folly is his worst foe, and his discretion his best friend.

Admonish your friends in private, praise them in public.

He who heedeth not the lost shoe-nail will soon lose his horse.

A secret fire is discovered by the smoke.

He is the best scholar who has learned to love well.

### Eyes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

ALL her life Mrs. W—— had longed to have beautiful eyes. However, of her entire family, she considered herself the only one not so favored.

After some fruitless years spent in unhappy contemplation of the question, she experienced a change of viewpoint. She determined that if she could not have what the world would call beautiful eyes, she could always entertain beautiful thoughts, and impart them to others.

Her lofty ambition found a prompt channel of expression, teaching in the Sunday school of her branch church. Throughout several years, each Sunday found her regular and punctual in attendance, always prepared by consecrated study and prayer to impart with persuasive tenderness the spiritual ideas to her class of six fledglings.

One Sunday as she was generously sharing with the children the fruits of her week's preparatory work, a little girl of seven summers, looked up and asked, "May I say something personal?"

When permission had been granted, the words came with the innocent sincerity of a child, "Mrs. W——, I think you have beautiful eyes."

Mrs. W—— drank in the words she had yearned to hear so long, and asked, "What makes you think so?"

Unhesitatingly the child answered, "Because there is so much love in them."

## Worth Knowing

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## The Editor's Puzzle

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

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Fish moths are neither fishes nor can they properly be classified as a moth said the professor. They have not got to develope through several stages, as do almost every species of insect, but they are almost exactly like their parents in outward color form and general appearance when they are hatched from the egg

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Can't Fool a Young Dog With Old Tricks*

By CARMACK

The Boss was shoveling the snow off the front walk this morning—
And once when I wasn't looking he threw a shovelful of snow on me—
He acted very innocently about it, but I had a feeling that he had done it on purpose—
So I watched him out of the corner of my eye and sure enough, I saw him aiming another shovelful at me—
But I jumped aside and he missed me about three feet, and I barked to beat the band and said—"Ah, ha! I caught you at it that time, didn't I?"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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## Editorials

### Reforming the League

IT IS abundantly clear that when the present storms have passed over, men of good will must turn their hands to the difficult task of reforming the League of Nations. It would be wrong to deny its successes; but it would be equally wrong to minimize its failures. A wave of nationalism has swept over the world, and the League cannot under present conditions do much more than reflect the moods of its members.

Some have suggested a concert of great powers to displace the League. The method of ordinary bilateral diplomatic conversations has been advocated. They are doubtless useful. Yet we must recognize that these movements run counter to the course of collective discussion which the League endeavored to foster.

Probably it would be a mistake to cling to the belief that at an early date Germany will return, Japan will return, Italy will become more friendly, and the United States will abandon its policy of abstention.

Practical wisdom prompts us to look for the causes which have brought about the present situation, with a view to eliminating them and rebuilding the League on sounder lines. For a League is undoubtedly necessary. But the League which is needed is not one in which nations should be encouraged to work out their antagonistic policies disruptively and publicly. We have seen, in the realm of economics and in the realm of disarmament, a clash of contradictory interests and purposes. The League has been made a battleground, and in these conditions a failure to reach agreement inevitably discredits the League.

Yet this does not imply its abandonment. The ideal which was set before the world in 1919 is more than ever needed. That ideal must be preserved at all costs. The League should be reconstructed on higher ground. It should endeavor to become a conscience for the world. Above the storm and stress of nationalistic contention it should stand like a lighthouse built on a rock.

Precisely how it shall operate is a subject which should engage the closest attention of the statesmen. Sufficient for the day is it to indicate that Geneva was never intended to furnish a convenient cockpit for foreign ministers who, by their functions, are bound to defend purely national policies. Perhaps the mistake was to make of Geneva a meeting place for these foreign ministers. Perhaps the League should have remained aloof from the political struggles of nations. It has been suggested that the delegates to the League should be elected in a more direct manner, either by popular vote, or through a special organization in each country.

The delegates to the League, it has been urged, should be independent men and women, representing not national policy, but the greater conception of international welfare. If they can, on the world platform of Geneva, influence national policies in the direction of internationalism, they will have succeeded. Even if they cannot change at once the diplomatic methods of governments by a broader appeal to public opinion, they will not have failed, for their task will be a continuing one.

Ultimately such a League would be certain to win. It would be in consonance with the finest aspirations of a great and growing army of public thought. It would not perpetually thwart and stultify such public thought. What it may seem to lack in control—which is purely imaginary—over public policy, would be amply compensated by its real control and guidance of public thought. It would not try to square the lower and the higher for false reasons of expediency. It would keep the ideal untarnished.

Doubtless it is too early to put forward, in a dogmatic manner, proposals for the reconstruction of the League. But it is time that the problem of the League should be reconsidered, and that there should be a pooling of propositions which will make the League acceptable to a minority, and probably a majority, in every nation, in conditions which will assure the representation, not of the governments, not necessarily of the whole peoples, but at least of an active section of all peoples.

### The Sternest Critics

PRODUCTION in a principal London theater during the early weeks of 1934 of a play called "Buckie's Bears" marks the third year in succession in which this entertainment has been revived. There is, perhaps, nothing very remarkable in that. "Charlie's Aunt" has been presented in London almost annually for over a quarter of a century. But the author of "Charlie's Aunt" was not a boy of six, like the chief collaborator in "Buckie's Bears."

Yet not even the youth of the dramatist is the most striking feature that calls attention to the play. Many children before today have carried out ambitious literary efforts. Miss Daisy Ashford, while still a young girl, achieved fame with "The Young Visiters." Several English poets have, while of tender years, lisped in numbers, for the numbers came. Tennyson has recorded that the first poetry that moved him was his own, at the age of five. When he was eight he composed a line,

With slaughterous sons of thunder rolled the flood,

which at the time he thought grander than anything in Campbell, Byron, or Scott, and later on Andrew Lang did not disagree with him on this point. Then there is the instance of Maid Margery, the child friend of Sir Walter Scott, whose diary, kept when she was not yet seven years old, is still widely read.

But none of these cases quite parallels that of the author of "Buckie's Bears." For admiration for all these has come from grown-ups—notoriously easy to please. At any rate, they are nothing like so trenchantly critical as children. The British Museum and the Bodleian are choked with stories written for children which children consistently refuse to look at.

Yet when children really like a book, nothing will keep them from it. Out of the dross of the political satire of the early eighteenth century they have salvaged that piece of shining gold, "Gulliver's Travels." The generally profitless theological controversies of the later Stuarts have yielded to them "The Pilgrim's Progress." They have unerringly gone straight to the only work of a mathematician worthy of their considered attention, which is, of course, "Alice in Wonderland" and its sequel.

The triumph of "Buckie's Bears" is that it has received the approbation of this eclectic and severe school of critics. Not only is most of it written by a child; but the audiences it delights are made up mainly of children.

### Debts, Tariffs—and Gestures

ANYONE who expected to see Congress take the disappearance of war debts lying down, without a murmur or a gesture, does not know his Congress. The fact that only about five cents on the dollar was collected on December 15, and the further fact that the new budget does not even pretend to list debt payments as expected income, have not gone unnoticed by the legislators on Capitol Hill. And so far are they from letting this little matter slide that they are devising ways for bringing it into debate. Thus Senator Borah, opposing plans to give President Roosevelt power to swap tariff concessions with other countries, declares that war-debt concessions and not tariff cuts should be America's first counters in any bargaining.

The first trouble with this plan is that it is difficult to make the war debts count. It may be that the debtors are willing to trade something valuable in the way of open markets for the claims for $22,000,000,000 which the United States holds against them. But if Congress is to be realistic about the debts—and the make-them-pay chorus has always insisted on realism—it might as well recognize that five cents on the dollar is the present value.

And even assuming that to induce Uncle Sam to reduce or wipe clear off his slate debts which are already in default certain European countries were willing to punch holes in their tariff walls to admit American goods—wouldn't the difficulty of making payment remain? If the debtors cannot now make transfers to pay their debts, what good will it do to increase their debts? That is the second trouble with this plan. It was the difficulty when President Hoover proposed it in his 1932 campaign speech at Des Moines, and it is still the difficulty.

In addition to the war debt the United States has sent to Europe since the war about $10,000,000,000 worth of goods which have not been paid for. This sum is usually referred to as loans, but it was goods rather than money which actually crossed the water. What is to be gained now by prying holes in European tariff walls so that more goods can be deposited on the eastern shores of the Atlantic unless provision is made for transferring—and accepting—payment?

That is the key to the Roosevelt plan. For it is based on reciprocal agreements by which tariff barriers would be lowered in order to accept payment for exports. It would leave the question of debts in abeyance. That may not be necessary. If the debtors really wish to pay they may find ways to get around the transfer difficulty, real as it is. For instance, France could afford to ship some gold and Britain could pay something with American securities held in Britain. But at this late day such efforts are unlikely; the debts have drifted until today unwillingness to pay is greater than inability.

The United States might facilitate debt collection by lowering tariffs and more freely admitting debtors' goods; she cannot get herself paid by inducing debtors to lower their barriers and accept more of her goods. That would be not merely a gesture but a gesture in the wrong direction.

### Cities Dodging the Sheriff

ACROSS an otherwise deserted expanse of pasture land in one of the southwestern states extends a criss-crossing of concrete sidewalks with, in the middle, a weed-cracked strip of pavement leading off toward a tumbled brick building that was once a waterworks.

Here once rose a young, expectant metropolis of the oil fields. It grew and bonded itself with debt for various amenities of community living. But then it fell on evil days. Most of the citizens moved on. As payments on the bonds came due the few taxpayers remaining took one look at the size of the liabilities chalked up against their properties, and they too departed. The buffalo grass could reclaim its own.

There are any number of cities and villages in the United States—statistical guesses range from 1200 to more than 3000—that are today in a similar difficulty. But they are too far established in the business of being settled communities to be able to pick up their tentpoles and let the townsite become merely a matter of dusty record.

These 1200 or more municipalities have come to the point of default on one or another item of their public debt. They can no longer run their local governments and at the same time meet the interest on their past borrowings, they declare. The total bonded obligations of these communities amount to some $1,500,000,000 out of an aggregate of $18,000,000,000 in municipal bonds outstanding.

Unlike the many industrial and private borrowers in similar circumstances, a municipality has no recourse to bankruptcy to compound its debts with its creditors. It either pays or defaults, and to the latter course is attached a special stigma, notwithstanding that a greater proportion of state and municipal debts were not merely defaulted but repudiated during the 70's and 90's than is indicated now.

The reasons ascribed for this pinch of depression on the finances of cities are various. Many communities, it is charged, went into debt beyond the limits of reason. This may be true, yet no generalization will fit more than a fraction of the cases. Delinquent tax collections are at the root of a vast section of the troubles. Excessive budgets, expenditures, relief demands, real estate overdevelopment and the fall of price levels are other factors.

But what remedies are proposed? One is on the calendar of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the session just opened. It is the Wilcox or Sumners Bill to extend the bankruptcy processes of federal courts to include municipalities. This has been indorsed by the Investment Bankers Association, though opposed by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Critics of the proposal argue that the situation should be taken care of by state legislation, but the Constitution forbids a state "to impair the obligation of contract." Any single holder in a defaulted security issue can prevent a settlement even though it be clearly in the interests of the creditors. The proposed bill would allow a settlement to be made binding if approved by a federal court and accepted by any state agency involved and by the holders of two-thirds of the claims at issue.

This would seem to provide a desirable uniformity which would yet be compatible with further efforts by any willing states to improve municipal finances.

## The Casual Day

THERE was a time when a vest told more about its wearer than it does now. You knew in what voice to say "Good morning" to a man in a red speckled waistcoat. You could even tell—by noting the hues or tints of your employer's vest—whether this was the right day to ask for an increase in salary, or for the afternoon off, or whether all such requests should be postponed until the boss was in humor for gayer raiment.

Nowadays, the man you meet in the street, or the employer you face at the shop, are as bland about the bosom as they are about the brow. They offend no one with their waistcoats—and they give no cues.

* * *

If the modest vest allows one to plunge into danger, it should be noted also that gaudy ones are not infallible guides. One of the alleged "bulls" in English literature occurs in the presence of a colorful jacket:

A painted vest Prince Vortigen had on,
Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won.

Sir Richard Blackmore, who wrote these lines in "Prince Arthur," might be defended on the ground that he does not say whether the Pict was naked before or after the contest. There seems more fun, however, in the thought that Sir Richard was guilty of an oversight.

* * *

The importance of vests to literature and to civilization is attested by Pickwick Papers records, where is mentioned "Our noble society for providing the infant Negroes in the West Indies with flannel waistcoats." It may be this importance has not been appreciated in recent years.

Once again, however, the vest is attracting deserved attention. At any rate, London street car passengers are learning from an advertisement in the "underground" that the advertiser's "white evening waistcoats with elastic inserts in the waistbands permit a gentleman to expand during dinner with comfort and dignity."

### Passage

Pity the man who looks upon the past
And sighs, seeing such brightness everywhere
As never on mortality was cast,
The whole of living gracious, debonair.

Pity the man who looks ahead to laugh,
Seeing but rainbows over land and sea,
Deeming their pots of gold (fair nursery chaff)
A sacred promise of his destiny.

Look, then, upon the moment caught, and hark,
To present music filling all the land,
To joyance that must shame the wildest lark,
Outpouring from the bird within my hand.

G. A.

An inventor has developed a mirror with which singers can tell when they are on pitch, merely by looking into it. Neighbors, it is feared, will still have to listen.

The Boston Traffic Commission's annual report recommends that a fee be charged for parking automobiles in the city's streets. Politicians evidently are getting a few ideas from the bankers whom they have been castigating.

"Every automobile owner is an artist," said an automobile advertising manager, quoted 20 years ago in the New York Herald Tribune. "That partially explains the great popularity of the new streamline body designs." So we had streamlining 20 years ago. Or, we may ask, on seeing the models at the present New York automobile show, did we?

The recent cold wave which swept New England was not without compensations. And among them is this, from Maine via Washington, D. C., and E. D. C.:

> A Maine farmer in the corner grocery store speaking of the cold weather, remarked: "The other day when I was splitting wood, my ax froze right in the air; I couldn't pull it down."
>
> Another corner grocery store cracker barrel sitter objected, thus:
>
> "It couldn't have froze; the force of gravitation would pull it down."
>
> "That's all right, my friend," was the rejoinder, "but let me remind you that the force of gravitation was froze up that mornin'!"

Paris is now telling of its newly designed nightgowns which are said to be fit for ballrooms. A convenient innovation for people who want to get to bed quickly after the ball.

## What Is Beneath Latin-American Revolutions

*By* SHERIDAN H. GARTH

THE present series of coups d'état and uprisings in Cuba naturally turns one's attention to the surprising number of political upsets in Latin-American countries during the last four years. To characterize these upsets as "revolutions" may seem unwarranted in view of such cataclysms as the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, or even the industrial, or commercial revolutions of past centuries. Yet for over 100 years that misnomer has been attached to every unconstitutional change of government, violent or otherwise, in Latin America, and it is too late to initiate a movement for a proper term.

Such overturns have occurred periodically during the history of every republic south of the Rio Grande, but never before have they coincided so remarkably, for since 1929 "revolutions" have broken out in one country after another with a varying amount of success. Observers ascribe this to the depression and rarely delve into the remoter and more fundamental causes. They fail to note that one of the most serious of all the uprisings—the Escobar civil war in Mexico in the spring of 1929—occurred several months before the depression. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the depression has played a great part in what has happened.

* * *

The revolutions can be classed according to the amount of suddenness and violence that accompanied them. A first group could include the upheavals in Brazil, Chile, Peru, Panama, Guatemala, and the present one in Cuba. In each of these countries, as well as in Argentina, the constitutionally elected president was deposed and a provisional government installed to alter the constitution, restore domestic tranquillity, and hold new elections. In each one of these countries, likewise, the sort of president deposed was a dictator. Ibáñez in Chile, Leguía in Peru, and Machado in Cuba were undisguised and avowed dictators, while Luis of Brazil, Irigoyen of Argentina, and the others merely relied on strong political machines to bolster their power. It cannot be said that political conditions in these countries have yet returned to normal, although in all except Brazil and Cuba provisional presidents have yielded to their constitutional successors.

Another class of outbreaks includes those where one president was set aside for another, either with or without violence. Such was the case in Bolivia, in Ecuador, in Venezuela, in Salvador, and in Santo Domingo. It can be said that in most of these cases political groups deposed incipient and would-be dictators in favor of weaker or more suitable men, although in Venezuela General Gómez, who has been dictator for twenty-five years, removed one of his pawns from the Presidency and took back the position himself. Political affairs in these countries are now the same as before, although the new régime in Salvador is not recognized by the United States by virtue of our policy of withholding recognition from unconstitutional governments in Central America.

Still a third group includes those which may have been more violent than the others, but which, through failing of their objective, degenerated from "revolutions" into "revolts." Such is the case with Mexico, with Honduras, with Costa Rica, with Paraguay, and with Uruguay. In each case there was a flare-up as in the other countries, but the presidents and machines in power were strong enough to maintain themselves and quash the insurgents. In Mexico, President Gil and General Calles frustrated Escobar's secession movement in 1929, although since then Mexico has changed her presidents twice under General Calles's supervision. In 1931, President Guggiari of Paraguay resigned, only to take over the power once more several months later. In Uruguay only this year President Terra had to violate the constitution and assume dictatorial powers to suppress the Communists and other malcontents. And just this autumn a president of Ecuador was deposed by the Congress for failing to solve the depression.

Two countries that have not been included in these three groups are in a class by themselves because of their relations with Uncle Sam. Nicaragua and Haiti have had tranquil political records as the result of the presence of American marines and supervisors. Still there have been uprisings against the foreign control, such as Sandino's activities in Nicaragua and the conscientious non-coöperation in Haiti of the intellectual classes. However, President Hoover recalled the last of the marines from Nicaragua last January, and Haiti is quite the mistress of her own affairs, as our marines are to be recalled from there next year. Patriotic and strong men are at the helm in both those republics and complete peace and quiet prevail.

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Only one country stands out as untroubled by any revolution during the last few years—Colombia. In that large country President Olaya was elected by an overwhelming vote in 1930, and since that time has preserved his popularity and his reliance on democratic methods. Not once in the last four years has there been an outbreak against the Government at Bogota, and the Colombian people rejoice in their progress toward stability. Indeed, it is safe to say that in the 1934 elections, Señor Olaya will be returned to power with another majority.

When the type of revolt in each particular country is analyzed, one fact saliently stands out. Those countries that have relied for their wealth on one particular product of export to the exclusion of all others have suffered most, for with falling prices their revenues have disappeared, and anywhere in the world bankrupt governments are the first to fall. Consequently, Chile, which relied on nitrate almost entirely, witnessed first the collapse of the Ibáñez dictatorship in favor of constitutional government, and then the fall of the latter before the onslaughts of Dávila's Socialists, to be succeeded by the return of the old favorite—Arturo Alessandri—as President. In Brazil, where coffee is now grossly overproduced, falling prices knocked the props from under the São Paulo machine's dictatorship and put a new clique of men in control, who still reign under Provisional President Vargas. In Peru and Bolivia the fall of tin and copper prices brought the same result. In Cuba the sugar laborers were the first discontented class to oppose President Machado, and the continued unsatisfactory state of the sugar market contributes to the present instability. In the Central American countries of Guatemala and Salvador coffee is the main article of export, and the revolts there attest the popular discontent at dwindling incomes. The plight of cacao is responsible for similar trouble in Ecuador.

The converse in this case is true. Colombia has been tranquil because of its abundant resources—oil, coffee, minerals, and lumber. Venezuela has a balanced budget under the efficient management of President Gómez. And so it goes with Uruguay, Paraguay, and the other countries where revolts were merely desultory and grasping, rather than fundamental, in origin. Argentina's revolution was less economic than political, for the popular party's president was deposed for personal and other reasons, and because of his tendency toward dictatorship in a country where political progress has been most marked.

However, the surface of most of South and Central America today is quiet. Tension continues in Cuba, and reconstruction in Brazil, Chile, Panama and elsewhere. For the most part, the "revolutions" of the past four years have not been mere personal and factional overturns; they have been groping efforts of the peoples concerned to advance.

## Mirror of the World's Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.*

### A Labor Shortage! What?

VERILY, there are many wrinkles to be ironed out as we proceed along the road to recovery laid out by the Administration at Washington.

That we are making substantial gain there can hardly be any doubt. Figures prove this, in spite of the evidence that can be found here and there to show that the NRA is working all wrong. . . . But the sum total of it all is a heartening pick-up in conditions everywhere. . . .

A queer angle to the working out of the CWA plan is revealed by Congressman Mark Wilcox who reports from West Palm Beach that the CWA is doing serious injury to farmers in that part of Florida. The CWA is in competition with the farmers, he says, making it impossible to obtain laborers for the winter bean harvest.

It was not intended, of course, that people should be taken from other kinds of employment to work on CWA jobs. It was not supposed that anyone having a chance to work on a regular job would quit it and go to the CWA offices and apply for governmental work. . . .

At any rate, it is encouraging to hear that there is such a thing as a labor shortage anywhere, quite a refreshing change from the reports of the last four years from all parts of the country.—*Jacksonville* (Fla.) *Journal.*

### Public Sentiment Upholds Law

FLORENCE township, in Pamlico County, is cited for your approval as the driest and the most law-abiding community in this section—and it isn't too much to claim for it national honors.

In the recent repeal election, seventy-nine votes of the township's 156 were cast—seventy-five for prohibition; four against.

Then, take note of this fact: in the entire community there has never been an indictment or conviction of anyone on a liquor charge. Only once was a still known to have been set up in the township. It was moved the next day. Law and order is enforced—by officers of the law? . . . Yes. But more than that . . . by public sentiment.

Tank up on liquor and invade a community meeting there. You'll be told politely and firmly that you may get out and stay out . . . "don't come back in that condition any more." What's more, you won't.

There is—there has been for years—a sort of vigilance committee, maybe self-appointed, but having all the sentiment of a clean-living people behind it, that tolerates no disorderly or unlawful behavior. . . . It functions without fear or favor.

Yes, sir, you have here the model for community life. A God-fearing, thrifty and kindly people.—*N. G. Gooding,* in *New Bern* (N. C.) *Tribune.*

### A Cleaner Bar and Speedier Justice

THE American Bar Association announces the adoption of a plan to enlist the 1350 bar associations of the country for a more effective enforcement of criminal laws. More than 100,000 lawyers are to be plied with questionnaires. Instead of queries which will evoke a mass of data not bearing directly on the lawyer as an officer of justice, we should like to see a few touching directly on the lawyer and his associations. For example: How many lawyers in the community make a livelihood from the defense of professional criminals? What curbs have been proposed for them by local bars? What powers of self-discipline does the local bar possess, and how flagrant must the activity of the lawyer-criminal become to stir the local association to exert these powers? How many lawyers have been disbarred since the local association last adopted a resolution looking to a cleaner bar and speedier justice?—*Detroit News.*

### Living Off the Farm

IF AGRICULTURE is not merely a vocation but a way of life, then certainly the farmhouse is not merely the office and cafeteria of a great rural factory, but a home. Sometimes this seems to have been forgotten in the mad rush of some farmers to produce money crops. The situation in some of the towns of the cotton belt, for instance, where farmers brought in loads of cotton and hauled back loads of canned milk, fruit and vegetables, meat, meal and oleomargarine, might have been laughable were it not so tragic. To a certain extent the same practices have been followed by farmers specializing in tobacco, wheat, or even dairy products. . . .

The farm which trucks all its hogs to market when prices are as low as today and butchers none for its own use is not a home but a factory—and an unprofitable one. The farmer who does not have an adequate garden and a few fruit trees is not living but merely existing. His family is missing the opportunity of enjoying a bounteous supply of home-canned and preserved vegetables and fruit, put up at comparatively little cost. Without a cellar or storage for home-produced potatoes, cabbages and the root vegetables, he is missing much, and that man's store bill is always large. . . . By buying a churn and putting the milk pitcher back on the table, by killing and curing his own meat, and otherwise living off his own acres, the farmer is not only reducing his expenses, but cutting down crop surpluses.—*Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal.*

### Something to Be Done

SOME action should be taken by the Government to regularize the position of Russians who fled from Bolshevik Russia and found an asylum in the United States.

When there were no diplomatic relations between ourselves and Russia these people had a peculiar status, since they were citizens of the only Russian Government which existed, so far as we were concerned.

This condition, however, changed with the recognition of the Bolshevik Government.

These people are now legally without a country.

An amendment to the naturalization law specifically dealing with their case should be one of the immediate concerns of the new Congress.—*Rochester* (N. Y.) *Times-Union.*

### Outspoken Justice

CIRCUIT JUDGE J. V. GADDY of St. Joseph, Mo., indulged in some very sensible plain speaking when he instructed the grand jury to return indictments in the lynching of Lloyd Warner, Negro.

"The danger of the mob," he pointed out, "lies in the letting down of individual responsibility. It wasn't a desire to administer justice. . . . It was hate, the same passion that engenders any murder.

"When you find the real leaders of that mob, you will find men of not much higher moral standards than the man they murdered."

Here is straight talk, and intelligent talk. A little more of it from persons in authority and we might have fewer lynchings.—*Sandusky* (Ohio) *Star-Journal.*